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Austria	19 S.	London	21 D.
Belgium	15 E.E.	Luxembourg	16 L.P.
Denmark	2 D.E.	Moscow	2 D.P.
France	2 F.	Netherlands	12 F.
Germany	12 D.M.	Nigeria	2 N.
Greece	15 H.	Norway	2 N.E.
Great Britain	10 P.	Portugal	10 P.
India	25 I.	Spain	10 S.
Iran	25 I.	Sweden	10 S.
Italy	15 I.	Switzerland	10 S.F.
Japan	15 J.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20 S.
		U.S. Military (U.S.)	20 S.

Military Government in Greece Resigns, Calls Ex-Premier Caramanlis From Exile



Crowd in Athens surrounds military truck to shake hands and cheer after news that regime was resigning.

Beset by Cyprus, Economic Problems, Junta Invites a Return of Civilian Rule

By Alvin Shuster
ATHENS, July 23 (NYT).—The military rulers of Greece today decided to turn over the nation to its former political leaders, ending more than seven years of dictatorship.
They promptly summoned Constantine Caramanlis, the Premier here from 1955 to 1963, to return to Greece from his self-imposed 11-year exile in Paris. It was widely believed that he would head the new government.
Greek television, in an announcement late today, said only that Mr. Caramanlis had been invited back to take part in talks with other political leaders.
Mr. Caramanlis, 67, who has lived in Paris since 1963, flew back to Athens tonight.
[Mr. Caramanlis, a conservative politician known for his pro-Western views, said in Paris: "To repeat the words of Vice-President Truman when he was told that President Roosevelt had died I tell you this—Pray for me."
Withhelds Comment
[Mr. Caramanlis said he could not make any substantive political statement before returning to Athens.
"I first want to size up the situation there," he said.
[Mr. Caramanlis has made frequent public statements criticizing the military rule.
The decision of the armed forces to hand over the country was a surprise. It came after a week of military rule and a wave of jubilation throughout the country. Thousands gathered in Constitution Square here and shouted, "Tonight fascism dies!" and "No more blood!"
It was a day Greeks have been waiting for since a group of army colonels seized power here in April 1967, abolished parliamentary democracy, imposed martial law and stifled all political opposition.
Today's decision, a direct result of the Cyprus crisis, was announced after the military rulers called former political leaders to a meeting and told them to take over the nation's mounting economic and political problems.
At 7 p.m., the government-controlled Athens radio announced that the armed forces have decided to turn over the government of the country to a political government.
The meeting was conducted by President Phaedon Giziakis, one of the military leaders who led the coup here in November against another group of officers. He pledged to keep the military in the background and allow the politicians to govern.
Among those called to the meeting were political leaders who had been arrested, exiled and jailed under military rule.
They included the leaders of the nation's two largest political parties: Panagiotis Kanellopoulos, the Premier overthrown by the 1967 coup, and George Mavros, who was deported last March to a barren island for three months as an alleged risk to national security.
President Giziakis, who is a general and the chief of the armed forces, and the commanders of the army, navy and air force told the politicians that the military would return to the barracks. They asked the political leaders to set aside their differences and form a new government to lead the country out of its present economic and political problems.
A politician said that Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the



Constantine Caramanlis

Military rulers who forced the change today clearly had come to the conclusion that the problems of Greece were growing too complicated for them to handle. The crisis over Cyprus, which brought Greece close to war with Turkey, was regarded as a disaster for the nation. Further, there were the economic problems.
There was a dearth of talent within the civilian government backed by the military because of the refusal of many Greeks to take posts in a dictatorship. Many cabinet posts remained vacant for months as the problem and the crisis intensified.
There was gloom after Greek officers led the coup that ousted President Makarios of Cyprus on July 15—an action that led to the Turkish invasion of the island on Saturday. Greece mobilized and thousands of young men marched off for military duty amid worry over war with their NATO ally.
Even the cease-fire agreement yesterday left the nation tense and anxious. And with the prospect of crucial talks opening later this week on the future of Cy-



Phaedon Giziakis

prus and its ethnic Greek and Turkish communities, the government found itself without the talent to cope with the crisis.
"For the first time, we can (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

ATHENS, July 23 (UPI).—There was quiet in the city as the radio broadcast the news that the government had resigned. In minutes, everyone was doing everything else what had appeared.
As rumors spread that Constantine Caramanlis was returning to Greece, crowds gathered at the airport to welcome him.
But the center of the city and the center of the government was the Parliament building, where Greek politicians

Athens Greets Cabinet's Fall With Joyous Demonstration

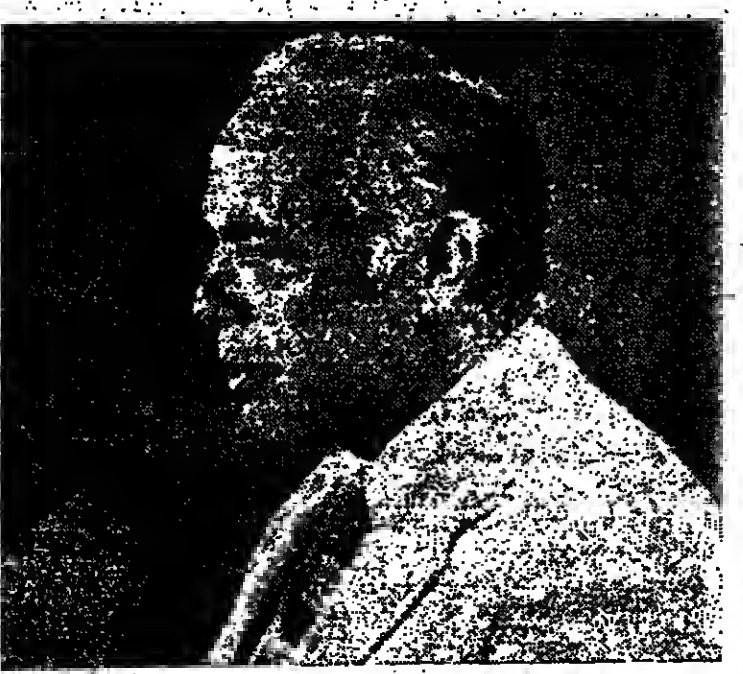
As he headed towards the session, "passersby applauded and pumped his hand. Two heavily built Greek men broke into a sprint and, holding hands, ran toward the crowd massing in Constitution Square.
As cars jammed the roads, driving around in circles and orchestrating the din with their horns, one young man did a stolon run through the traffic, bare-chested and waving his blue shirt above his head.
Such nudity violates the moral code laid down by the military regime. Police made no move to stop him, although officers with megaphones made vain efforts in Constitution Square to get the crowd to disperse.
There was no stopping the eruption of noise and movement, with even the church bells chiming in their approval.
The slogans multiplied. "Free elections," "Amnesty for all," "Down with the tyrants," "Towards, you are hidden," "Resurrection," "Prison is over," people shouted.
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Republican on House Panel Asks Impeachment

1st on Committee To Take Stand, Says Nixon Lies

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—A day before the House Judiciary Committee undertakes public debate on the proposed impeachment of President Nixon, a Republican member generally regarded as a conservative called today for the President's removal from office.
Rep. Lawrence Hogan of Maryland is the first member of the impeachment panel to say publicly that he will support the ouster of the President. His announcement was a stunning blow to Mr. Nixon's efforts to fight impeachment.
Rep. Hogan explained his position at a news conference: "The evidence convinces me at my President has lied repeatedly, deceiving public officials and the American people."
"Unless Richard Nixon is removed from office and this case of Watergate, which has ripped the vitality of our government, is purged from the body politic, government and politics will continue to be clouded by distrust and suspicion," he said.
Rep. Hogan is giving up his seat to run this fall for governor of Maryland, which has been shocked by corruption and ethical scandals touching both Democrats and Republicans of all stripes.
He said that when the impeachment inquiry began he had hoped to be able to find that the President was not guilty of any wrongdoing, "but I cannot say so."
The President, he charged, has put information from investigators, covered up evidence and asked witnesses so their testimony would not represent the truth.
During the earlier part of the week inquiry Rep. Hogan was considered one of Mr. Nixon's supporters. His public turnaround in the strong language used in an announcement today constitutes a sharp setback to Republican efforts to hold the party against Mr. Nixon's impeachment as the Judiciary Committee



Nixon attorney James St. Clair holding a news conference at the Surf and Sands Hotel in Laguna Beach, Calif.

heads into a vote on the matter.
At the Western White House, in San Clemente, Calif., presidential counselor Dean Burch denounced Rep. Hogan and charged that the congressman's "ambition to be governor of Maryland... weighed heavily on him" and he acted "from what he views as his political interest."
Mr. Burch accused Rep. Hogan of using his membership on the Judiciary Committee to "gain name recognition" for his race for governor and declared, "This is not going to be well received by Republicans in the State of Maryland."
Mr. Burch conceded, however, that the Hogan announcement hurt White House hopes of preventing committee approval of an impeachment resolution, though he said, "I do not suggest it will result in any landslide or rush to judgment."
Tomorrow the panel will begin public deliberations on proposed articles of impeachment in a televised session.
Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., met privately today with committee chief counsel John

St. Clair Assails Attitude of Staff For the Inquiry

By Carroll Kilpatrick
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 23 (UPI).—Presidential lawyer James St. Clair said he was advised Mr. Nixon in a two-hour meeting yesterday that "in my judgment, if all the evidence were viewed objectively, it would not sustain any" of the impeachment articles.
Mr. St. Clair charged that the staff of the House Judiciary Committee, in preparing articles of impeachment, abandoned its impartial role and assumed "a prosecutorial role."
Moreover, Mr. St. Clair said in a televised news conference, the staff by its actions has attempted to tell members of Congress how to vote on the impeachment issue.
"That raises the question of what kind of advice the committee is going to get from its staff," he said.
"Impartial Advice"
"It had always been my understanding they had been employed by the committee to act as an impartial adviser to the committee, developing such facts, both pro and con, as existed," Mr. St. Clair said.
The evidence developed during the lengthy committee inquiry "doesn't even come close to establishing guilt" on the President's part, Mr. St. Clair argued.
Like all other White House spokesmen, Mr. St. Clair declined to say whether President Nixon would abide by a Supreme Court decision ordering him to turn over additional tapes to special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski. He added, however, that the President would not invoke the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.
Today, the second-ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, said that the President would "gravely weaken his fight to escape impeachment should he refuse to comply if the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Cyprus President Sampson Quits, Replaced by Clerides, a Moderate

From Wire Dispatches
FAMAGUSTA, Cyprus, July 23.—Nikos Sampson, self-proclaimed President of Cyprus, resigned today after a turbulent week in office and was succeeded by Glafkos Clerides, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives.
Mr. Clerides informed the United Nations command on the island that according to the Cyprus Constitution, he was assuming the duties of acting president after Mr. Sampson's resignation.
Mr. Clerides, 52, is a widely respected figure here. He is considered the most likely man to unite this country, which was split by the coup that ousted Archbishop Makarios as President last Monday.
Archbishop Makarios said in New York today that Mr. Clerides had taken over as interim president on his behalf. The archbishop added that he expected to return to Cyprus within the next



Glafkos Clerides

few weeks and resume his duties as President.
The deposed leader stressed

that Mr. Clerides had taken over as President "with my agreement."
Mr. Clerides today conferred with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, Nicosia radio reported. It said that the two leaders met in the presence of UN officers to discuss measures to enforce the cease-fire agreed upon yesterday.
Mr. Denktaş said that Mr. Clerides was an acceptable choice as President.
"He is a Greek who loves Cyprus and will not deviate into cheating," Mr. Denktaş said of the new President.
In an address to the nation broadcast over Nicosia radio a few hours after he was sworn in, Mr. Clerides said today that he will "intransigently" adhere to the cease-fire.
"My aim is to cooperate with all for the creation of prosperity for all of us. Let's forget the past and present and prepare to work for the restoration of our morale. Let's proceed with confidence toward a better future," he said.
Fighting Renewed
The change in leadership took place as the cease-fire was interrupted by renewed fighting along the line separating the ethnic Greek and Turkish communities in Nicosia. A new battle also broke out around the airport in Nicosia. The UN peace force later took control of the airport again.

Turks Call Political Changes Result of Their Intervention

By John Saar
ANKARA, July 23 (UPI).—The resignation of Nikos Sampson as leader of the junta on Cyprus and the collapse of the military regime in Athens were regarded here tonight as a gratifying consequence of Turkey's military intervention in Cyprus.
"This is a defeat of the Greek Army," said Orhan Birgit, Turkish Information Minister.
Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit described the replacement of Mr. Sampson by Glafkos Clerides as "a return toward legality."
The news reached this capital tonight in a series of bulletins over Turkish radio and television, announcements which left Ankara citizens dazed but pleased. Although the swift swing of developments seems to avert the danger of war between Greece and Turkey, two NATO allies, Ankara remained blacked-out and on a wartime footing tonight.
Word of Mr. Sampson's resignation reached Ankara in late afternoon and government officials voiced emotional satisfaction and relief at his removal. Mr. Sampson was bitterly resented in Ankara as a fervid believer in Cypriot Enosis, or union with Greece. He is also said to be responsible for the deaths of Turkish civilians.
Information Minister Birgit, breaking away from a television film showing the transportation to Turkey of 600 Greek Cypriot prisoners of war, gave a smiling commentary on events in Cyprus and Greece.
"It is not for us a surprise," he said. "It is the normal end of a junta regime. They are not

backed by the people and the forces backing them are shattered."
Asked if he were referring to the Greek Cypriot junta, Mr. Birgit replied, "Is there a difference?"
Mr. Birgit said the government changes in Greece and Cyprus would work in Turkey's favor. "They cannot be separated," he said. "As soon as Athens puts its mind back in its head, everything can be settled."
The rapid succession of events is certain to enhance Premier Ecevit's reputation. He has been criticized abroad for launching the invasion and at home for ending it in a cease-fire when further military success for Turkey seemed possible.
Today, he presided over a 2 1/2-hour joint session of the Turkish parliament at which he announced the losses in the Cyprus "operation" as he called it. He told the house that 57 Turks were killed, 342 are missing and 184 were wounded.
They were the first casualty figures announced since the Turkish assault began Saturday morning. Turkey has never announced how many men took part in the fighting.
The casualty figures did not include Turkish sailors who may have lost their lives in the accidental sinking of their ship by the Turkish Air Force. Israeli radio reported today that 42 survivors were rescued from the sea off the west coast of Cyprus by an Israeli ship and that 110 others were picked up by a Scandinavian ship.

Most of the country, however, appeared quiet and calm. People emerged from four days of hiding and began to pick up the strands of daily life.
In a radio address, Mr. Sampson said that his primary mission—overthrowing the "personal rule" of Archbishop Makarios—had been accomplished. He said that he felt that it was in "the national interest" that he resign and turn the presidency over to a man with the negotiating skill of Mr. Clerides.
Little Support
It was clear to political observers here, however, that Mr. Sampson, a former terrorist gunman, had been in deep trouble, commanding little support from either world opinion or his own people.
As the owner of a gas station here said this morning before the news of Mr. Sampson's resignation: "Nobody trusts Sampson. Nobody trusts his government. Sampson is a murderer; he will kill Cyprus."
Mr. Clerides is a British-educated, highly sophisticated man, who has been the chief negotiator for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bomb Is Found On U.K. Airliner

MANCHESTER, July 23 (Reuters).—An unexploded bomb was found on an airliner carrying Northern Ireland's police chief from Belfast to London tonight, police said.
The British Airways Trident was diverted here after an anonymous call to Belfast Airport shortly after the plane took off.
Police said a two-pound unexploded bomb was found on the plane. The chief constable of Northern Ireland, James Plannagan, and three other members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary were flying to London to receive gallantry awards from Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace tomorrow.

News Analysis

Cyprus Crisis Illustrates Limitations of Big Powers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT).—The heavy fighting in Cyprus before the cease-fire overshadowed and frustrated a week-long major diplomatic effort, led by the United States and Britain, to persuade Greece and Turkey not to allow their centuries-old enmity to determine their actions.

It was, in a sense, another example of the inability of the big powers to control the actions of smaller, but determined nations, a lesson learned last October when Washington for more than two weeks could not bring about an Arab-Israeli cease-fire.

The past week's events have been further confused by a deliberate decision by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the other top policy-makers in the administration to avoid any moral

judgments about the Cyprus coup, to take no sides in the confrontation between Greece and Turkey, and instead to use American influence to mediate rather than to arbitrate.

The decision was a gamble that statements of support for the overthrown Archbishop Makarios would serve no useful purpose, however much they might appeal to American liberals angered for years at the policies of the Greek military leaders.

Mr. Kissinger and his top aides believed that such American statements would not make Athens halt the take-over, or dismantle it once it had been accomplished.

Rather, the administration feared that any public leaning toward Archbishop Makarios might make the Greeks more difficult to deal with when the time came for negotiations to restore peace on the island and to find a new political arrangement acceptable to Greeks, Turks and Cypriots of both sides.

But inevitably, the American "neutrality" sowed its own ambiguity and confusion. Some believed that Pentagon concern about its Greek bases prompted a policy of accommodation with the leaders of the coup on Cyprus.

Mr. Kissinger's aides strongly denied such speculation.

Never, they asserted, did the administration contemplate recognition or support for the government of Nikos Sampson. He was as unacceptable to Washington as he was to Turkey, aides said. Mr. Kissinger decided, for practical reasons, against joining Britain in supporting Archbishop Makarios: He was simply not in control of Cyprus or in a position to vie for such control actively.

Mr. Kissinger argued last Tuesday in private, when it was confirmed that Archbishop Makarios was alive, that it was best to put aside the question of recognition and to avoid firm support of either side.

All questions, Mr. Kissinger said, should be decided at a conference of the parties concerned. Joining him in that policy were the following advisers who took part in the week's major decisions: Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state for political affairs, who later in the week was sent on his "shuttle diplomacy" mission to London, Athens and Ankara; Robert Ingersoll, the new deputy secretary with no experience in that part of the world; Robert McCloskey, ambassador-at-large, who served for less than a year as ambassador to Cyprus; Arthur Hartman, assistant secretary for European affairs; Wells Stabler, the deputy assistant secretary and the Cyprus "task force," headed by Cyprus country desk officer Thomas Boyatt until he joined Mr. Sisco on his mission.

Special Action Group

The Kissinger policy, according to his aides, also was endorsed by the Washington Special Action Group, the crisis organization set up under the National Security Council to make day-to-day decisions. This group included the top members of the Defense Department, State Department, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA.

Mr. Kissinger also opposed the Makarios demand—backed by the British and others—for the immediate withdrawal of the Greek Cypriots in Nicosia when "about midday, Turks began mortar-shelling the area of Camp Kromborg, occupied by the Canadians," the UN spokesman said.

Then, the spokesman said, "The Nations Guard began moving forward into the area of Wolsley Barracks, the Ledra Palace Hotel and Camp Kromborg."

A few Turkish planes were observed in the air but no air strikes were reported and they appeared to be flying reconnaissance missions.

Turkish forces were in full control of an enlarged corridor extending from the north coast, east and west of Kyrenia, to Nicosia's Turkish quarter.

A British Navy task force rescued hundreds of Britons and other foreigners from the Kyrenia area today.

The evacuees were ferried out to the British aircraft carrier Hermes by helicopters and rubber dinghies.

The Hermes edged in at dawn to wait three miles off the coast, but moved farther out when fighting flared around Kyrenia during the day, it was reported.

Nicosia Fighting

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Scots Guards pipers entertain Turkish Cypriot refugees at British base on Cyprus.

Moscow Disputes Kissinger On NATO's Role in Truce

MOSCOW, July 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union took issue today with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's assertion that a cease-fire in Cyprus had been brought about by diplomatic efforts within NATO.

Moscow has contended in the last few days that whatever pro-

Trade Drive Pushes Brazil Toward East

By Marvin Howe

BRASILIA, July 23 (NYT).—Open house at the new Soviet Embassy, talk of establishing diplomatic relations with China and toned-down rhetoric against Cuba are signs of the times here in the Brazilian capital.

Brazil, a Latin-American hulk of anti-Communism, is developing a liberalized foreign policy that includes improved relations with the Communist world.

The focus of the government's new outlook, which is referred to as "responsible pragmatism," is trade. And the trade drive is bringing about a general relaxation in what until recently was a strict cold-war atmosphere here.

"To keep up our economic miracle, we need to provide more jobs, sell more goods, find new markets, and so why not the Soviet Union and China?" a government spokesman said recently. "What we are doing is applying foreign policy to the needs of national interests."

Brazil's President, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, who took office in March, believes that ideological considerations are of secondary importance in foreign relations, according to his associates. His thinking on relations with Communist countries is said to be much the same as that of American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"There was a general trend here to increase trade with the socialist countries anyway, but this has been accelerated by the energy crisis," Severo Fagundes Gomes, the minister of commerce and industry, declared in an interview.

Mr. Gomes foresaw growing protectionism in European markets because of balance-of-payments problems.

A few weeks ago, Brazil reinforced its relations with the Communist world by upgrading its diplomatic missions in Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania from legations to embassies. The action was said to have been taken with an eye on new trade possibilities.

A wave of trade missions from Communist countries is expected here shortly. A Yugoslav delegation is due at the end of this month, a Chinese group next month, Hungarians in October and a team from the Soviet Union in November.

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Mr. Kissinger telephoned the proposal directly to Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey, and when word came from Ankara of Turkey's acceptance, a call was made to Greek Premier Adonis Andrioutsopoulos. Soon the Greeks accepted.

To back up his proposal, Mr. Kissinger enlisted diplomatic artillery. President Nixon sent personal letters to the chiefs of state of Greece and Turkey, as did the British government and the Common Market.

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Junta Quits in Greece

(Continued from Page 1)

thank the Turks for something," said a young man in the huge crowds here.

As a result of the miscalculation over Cyprus, important elements within the junta decided to give up power.

It was a sudden shift away from the rhetoric of seven years: the pledges not to give up power until the "transformation of Greek society," the condemnation of the old politicians for having mishandled Greek affairs and the vague promises to move toward democracy without really doing so.

First came the regime of George Papadopoulos, a former colonel, who led the coup in 1967. Then, last November, came the present regime, a group of men unknown to the public and apparently directed by Gen. Ioannis

The late King Paul chose Mr. Caramanlis to head a new government in 1968, when Greece's postwar Premier, Marshall Papagos, died. Four months later, the new Premier formed his own political party, the National Radical Union, and won a majority in parliament.

In April, 1963, Mr. Caramanlis quarreled with King Paul and resigned. Bitterly disappointed, he handed over the leadership of his party to his deputy premier, Panagiotis Kanellopoulos, and went to Paris.

In London, former King Constantine of Greece, ousted by the military coup of 1967, met with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan tonight to discuss the Cyprus crisis. Mr. Wilson's office said.

The former monarch earlier drove to London from his country home outside the city after the military junta in Athens resigned.

Mr. Wilson's office gave no details of the private meeting.

2 Dogs Kill Boy in Park

GLASGOW, July 23 (AP).—Two stray German shepherd dogs attacked Peter Whyte, 10, inflicting fatal head and throat injuries, as the boy watched friends playing miniature golf in a city park last night. Police later captured two stray dogs and held them for examination.

Britain Blocks Discussion Of Energy in EEC Council

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 23 (NYT).—The British government tonight seriously damaged any early prospect of the nine-member European Economic Community's achieving a common energy policy—to which it had previously been committed.

Peter Shore, Trade Minister and a leading opponent of Britain's continued EEC membership, blocked discussion of energy by the EEC Council of Ministers here on the ground that his government had not had enough time to study proposals for a joint energy strategy, proposals which the EEC's Executive Commission put forward three months ago.

The commission had invited EEC ministers to undertake in energy matters a "revolution" which would have committed the whole community to a number of major principles.

But the meeting broke up abruptly when Mr. Shore made it clear that the British were not for the moment prepared to accept any common principles on energy.

For a "Relaxed Timetable"

He told reporters after the meeting that he was "unhappy" because in his view not enough preparatory work had been done. He indicated that there might be a possibility of taking up the question again in the fall, but he added, "I think a relaxed timetable is possible. Certainly the British will have to give much more study to what the commission is proposing."

He also expressed doubts about what he sees as an EEC tendency to formulate general principles first and get down to specific detail later.

The complaints by the British minister were angrily brushed aside by ministerial colleagues, who saw a much deeper political motivation in Mr. Shore's action.

Henri Simonet, EEC energy commissioner, said, "The British blocked everything. We are back to zero."

And Laurens Brinkhorst, Dutch secretary of state for foreign affairs, called Mr. Shore's stand "a breach of an undertaking" by the previous British government and predicted it would damage Britain's attempt to renegotiate its status within the Common Market.

Jamaica Negotiations

The British trade minister also successfully prevented a common mandate for EEC negotiators to take with them to Kingston, Jamaica, later this week to hold their scheduled trade negotiations with representatives of 44 developing countries. Mr. Shore said he was "greatly disappointed" that the other ministers would not agree to allow Britain to continue to receive an annual 1.4 million tons of sugar duty free from Commonwealth nations.

Despite these serious setbacks, the EEC ministers were able during this final session before the summer vacation to agree on terms on which they should offer a trade "package" to countries bordering the Mediterranean.

This agreement comes after 18 months of hard bargaining among themselves about the terms and extent of the offer. The Arab nations concerned are known to have indicated to the EEC that progress in the proposed series of EEC-Arab talks, scheduled to start in Paris at the end of this month, would be much more certain if the Mediterranean trade offer were made beforehand.

Against Palestinian Guerrillas

Israeli Planes Strike Into Lebanon

TEL AVIV, July 23 (AP).—Israeli planes rocketed and bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon today, the military command announced. They were the first such raids in a month.

A military spokesman said the attack lasted "for several minutes" and all Israeli planes returned safely.

The spokesman for the high command declined to say if the targets were Arab villages, guerrilla encampments or the houses of individual guerrilla leaders or sympathizers.

He also declined to report on the accuracy of this afternoon's bombing mission.

Sidon and Tyre

Israel last used its jets against Palestinian guerrillas on June 26, when the planes hit guerrilla targets near Sidon and Tyre in Lebanon.

Israeli Navy gunboats also shelled these ports on July 8 to avenge a June 26 terrorist attack on Nabatiya in which four Israelis were killed. Palestinian terrorist raids into Israel since April have killed 33 Israelis and wounded 100.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin has promised to wage war against the guerrillas and hit them "anytime, anywhere." The military spokesman said today's raid was part of Mr. Rabin's anti-guerrilla policy.

Base Attacked

BEIRUT, July 23 (UPI).—The Israeli planes attacked Palestinian guerrilla bases near Tyre and Nabatiya, about nine miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border, a guerrilla spokesman said.

The enemy aircraft failed to hit their targets, the spokesman said. "There were no casualties and no material damage."

Newsman in the region said the

Waldheim Seeks Increase in UN Force on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 23 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim acted yesterday to build up the UN's peace-keeping force on Cyprus to enable it to supervise the cease-fire between hostile forces there.

Mr. Waldheim said in the Security Council that the present force of 2,300 was inadequate and that he was seeking additional troops. He reportedly wants to expand the force to 5,000. The additional manpower is likely to be British, Austrian, Swedish and Finnish.

Britain said yesterday that it would send two companies of Coldstream Guards and two armoured car squadrons to strengthen the UN force on Cyprus.

Mr. Waldheim's proposal was supported by the United States, Austria and Britain. But Vasily Safonchuk, the Soviet delegate, noted pointedly that his government had abstained when the UN peace-keeping force for Cyprus was created in 1964 to serve as a buffer between the Turkish and Greek communities.

Mr. Waldheim said that Egypt would continue its efforts "to bring distant positions closer together and to bridge gaps" between Jordan and the Palestinians. He also said that Lebanon, as "a confrontation country," should join in the peace talks.

"Egypt has always tried to shoulder responsibilities and face the complex problems," he said. "It is customary for us to face arrows that are shot into our chest so that others can look on without participation... Arabs must call for coordination between Jordan and the Palestinians or our peace efforts will be frustrated before they start."

In a 30-minute speech, carried by all radio and television stations, Mr. Waldheim noted the rapprochement between Egypt and the United States since last October's Middle East war, but deplored the recent rift with the Soviet Union.

"It is regrettable that some of our problems since October have come from our brothers, such as

Supreme Court ordered him turn over the tapes of a television interview. Mr. McCreary said he felt that Nixon should already have complied with the various subpoenas including those issued by Judiciary Committee. He continued:

"If he refused to respond to subpoenas that the special prosecutor has secured, and such order is entered by the Supreme Court, I think that it would just disastrous as far as President's case is concerned."

Mr. St. Clair said yesterday that a responsibility rests on each of us not to impeach and bring "that burden on American people unless the case is clear."

"If there is substantial doubt no evidence, as I suggest is the case, the House of Representatives ought not to simply let the matter on to the Senate."

"Probable Cause"

"There is no provision if it is a finding of probable cause. They have to do what they want to do. I think they ultimately assume that responsibility."

Mr. St. Clair's criticism of committee staff follows a week of attacks last week by WH House Press Secretary Rod Ziegler and Dean Burch, co-sponsor to the President.

While House aides have acknowledged that the committee is likely to vote a bill of impeachment, they maintain that House will not do so. The strategy appears to be to let the committee's impartiality before it takes a vote to impeach.

When a reporter asked Mr. St. Clair what the President was when he said to former WH House counsel John Dean March 21, 1972, "For Christ's sake, get it over with. I don't want to impeach," he did not refer to a blackmail ploy but a signal that Dean had suggested he give a convicted Watergate conspirator Howie Hunt.

Mr. St. Clair said he did not know what Dean meant and if he did not know what the President meant.

"Have you asked the President what he meant when he said that?" a reporter asked.

"I don't recall that I have," the attorney replied. "He insisted that 'the evidence does not demonstrate a conspiracy on the part of a President.'"

being placed near a public building in Jenin, on the occupied West Bank. The explosion wounded one of the guerrillas, it said.

The Arabs, residents of West Bank, had been trained guerrilla bases in Jordan, Syria, the report said. It said they had weapons hidden near Zikron Yaakov, a town in Haifa.

TEL AVIV, July 23 (AP).—Security forces caught six Arab guerrillas yesterday after a bomb one of them was planting, went off prematurely, the Israeli state radio reported today.

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Ethiopia Reportedly Seizes Ex-Premier

ADDIS ABABA, July 23 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's armed forces have arrested former Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen, who resigned yesterday, reliable sources said today.

There has been no official announcement of the arrest but a communique by the armed forces broadcast over Ethiopia radio today said the former Premier had attempted to create dissension among the armed forces.

The communique also said Mr. Endalkatchew had supported members of a previous government who are now under detention. There were unconfirmed reports that some members of Mr. Endalkatchew's cabinet also had resigned.

Earlier this month, the country's armed forces said they would not return to their barracks until all the promised social and economic reforms they

had demanded were fully implemented.

They also said an inquiry would open soon into alleged misuse of power by some 60 arrested officials and into the question of whether anyone unlawfully enriched himself.

Meanwhile, Emperor Haile Selassie celebrated his 82d birthday with an appeal to the population.

New Sikkim Regime

NEW DELHI, July 23 (Reuters).—The first constitutional government of Sikkim was sworn in today at Gangtok, the capital of the Himalayan kingdom. Chief Minister Kazi Lendup Dorji and four other ministers were sworn in by Chogyal (King) Palden Thondup Namgyal, who lost his powers and became a titular monarch under a constitution proclaimed earlier this month.

lution as a whole to help maintain the country's stability.

In a speech from the balcony of the Grand Palace to a crowd of several thousand, the Emperor said:

"All civilians and soldiers should carry out their duties to insure the peace and stability of Ethiopia and consolidate what has so far been achieved for the well-being of the country."

Ethiopia's new Premier, Michael Imru, 44, who was appointed last night, was not present. It is understood that he will be returning from Switzerland later this week. He succeeded Mr. Endalkatchew on the insistence of the armed forces.

Mr. Imru is the only son of Ras Imru, who was named Premier during the abortive coup to overthrow the Emperor in 1960. Ras Imru is a close cousin of the Emperor's.

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Against Divulging Secrets

House Panel Seeks to Tighten National Security Sanctions

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—House subcommittee yesterday began the politically sensitive task of trying to draft tighter national security sanctions against persons accused of divulging national security secrets.



Tom Huston

House Judge Robes Nixon with 'ides' Plans

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—A Los Angeles federal judge yesterday ordered former presidential aide Tom Huston to explain what kind of individuals or groups were included under a secret 1970 House domestic intelligence gathering operation.

S. District Judge Malcolm S. Gault, Jr., ordered Huston to provide the information, or use to do so on grounds of public privilege.

The judge made the ruling in a 1-million civil suit filed against executive branch of the federal government by actress Jane Fonda, an anti-war and civil rights activist, who claims she was harassed by the White House intelligence-gathering plan, and what role President Nixon played in it, one of the major cases the House Judiciary Committee is considering in its impeachment inquiry.

Mr. Huston also was ordered by Judge Gault to say whether President Nixon approved the continued, highly sensitive plan.

When word of the "Huston plan" was leaked to the press in summer, Mr. Huston admitted he had approved it, but said he withdrew his approval five months later because the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, objected to it.

The House Judiciary staff claims that it has found no evidence that the President withdrew his approval of the plan, and no immediate indication whether the President would exercise executive privilege in an attempt to prevent Mr. Huston from answering the questions.

Judge Gault said that Mr. Huston should not be compelled to identify those who helped to plan and execute the intelligence-gathering plan, or to say whether it was approved by the White House or the executive branch of the government.

The plan included provisions for break-ins at foreign embassies, other burglaries, wiretapping and other operations. According to classified papers from the White House last year by former presidential counsel John Dean 3d, apparently no FBI operations of the plan were implemented.

Los Angeles Times

appeared before the House Armed Services Intelligence subcommittee to reiterate his request for new statutory authority for maintaining secrecy on intelligence sources and methods.

His plea was an outgrowth of a legal battle over a book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," by former CIA official Victor Marchetti and former State Department intelligence officer John Marks.

The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., has asked the Justice Department to help draw up new secrecy safeguards.

Chief enforcement tool now available to Mr. Colby is the espionage law, which requires the agency to prove to a jury that a suspected leaker of secrets intended to transmit them to a foreign power.

Another device is the secrecy contract, signed by employees of the CIA and other intelligence agencies. The contract is being challenged in the Marchetti case as an abridgment of employees' First Amendment rights.

Mr. Colby is seeking authority to initiate criminal prosecution against persons who, in his opinion, divulge classified information, and to file injunctions to prevent the disclosure of such secrets through publication or other means.

The Justice and State Departments are understood to have objected to several features of Mr. Colby's draft proposal, which is being circulated within the government by the Office of Management and Budget.

Proposed Amendment

Neither department has made public its objections to the proposed amendment to the National Security Act.

Mr. Colby, during his appearance yesterday, acknowledged that the CIA has made "some mistakes in recent years" by becoming involved in domestic security functions—especially in the Watergate case.

The agency's 1947 charter prohibits it from engaging in domestic police, law enforcement or internal security functions.

He testified in generally favorable terms on a draft bill designed to prevent a recurrence of CIA involvement in domestic political or security matters. It would also call upon the director to brief the congressional intelligence oversight committees on CIA operations and other functions.

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The National Prayer and Fast Committee, headed by Neil Salonen (with his wife in foreground) joined President Nixon's supporter, Rabbi Baruch Korff, Monday to begin a three-day vigil of prayer and fasting on steps of Capitol. Their aim is to support the President and Congress "that God might give them wisdom and strength to carry out their heavy responsibilities in coming weeks."

House-Senate Conferees Vote Compromise on School Busing

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).

House-Senate conferees, in a final compromise last night, approved some of the House's tough anti-busing language but declared that the courts may ignore the busing ban whenever they believe busing is needed to protect the constitutional rights of black children.

The final language, which wound up the month-long dispute over the school busing issue, cleared the \$25.3-billion school-aid authorization for final House and Senate approval. All the Senate conferees and all but one or two of the House conferees signed the conference report.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, while applauding retention of the Senate language allowing the courts to ignore the proposed busing ban, said that the Senate conferees "gave up too much" on some of the other busing provisions.

The conference criticized language on the termination of court busing orders and on curbs of the use of federal funds to finance busing.

Conferees dropped a major House provision requiring the courts to reopen any existing desegregation order which is not in conformity with anti-busing language set forth in the bill, regardless of how many years ago the order was issued.

Other Provisions

On three other important provisions, the Senate conferees made concessions to the House which Leadership Conference spokesmen said might be used to loosen and vitiate busing orders, even when they are kept in force. In these three provisions:

• The bill bars the use of federal school funds, except under the impact-aid program for federal employees' residential areas, to finance busing for desegregation purposes. Senate conferees said that this would preclude any use of \$75 million in emergency school-aid funds for busing.

• The bill declares that court busing orders "may" be terminated if the court finds the school district has satisfied the requirements of the 5th and 14th Amendments and will continue to do so. Leadership Conference spokesmen said that this could conceivably allow a school district to demonstrate initial desegregation compliance, promise to keep the good work going, get out from under a court order and then slide back to only partial compliance, requiring a whole new court suit to have a new order issued.

• The final bill allows a school district to seek the alteration of a busing order when it appears that the busing would endanger the health or educational development of students. Existing law allows a parent to seek such alterations, and some fear that letting a school district do so as well may encourage districts to vitiate busing orders.

Only a few hours before conferees met, the House voted 251 to 122 to demand that House conferees stand pat on their harsh anti-busing language, chiefly the automatic repealer and the flat anti-busing directive to the courts, both of which were altered by the conferees. Thus, it is questionable whether the full House will now accept the conference's compromise.

32,214,836 Iranians

TEHRAN, July 23 (AP).—Iran's population has increased by 2.2 million in the last 10 years, it was reported here. The country's population is now 32,214,836.

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Food, a principal commodity in smuggling is chronically in short supply to the country. Most food is imported from the United States, Canada, Australia and West Germany.

Monday Ceremony in Philadelphia

Episcopal Controversy Rages On Plans to Ordain 11 Women

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—A controversy raged in the Episcopal Church today over plans for 11 women to be ordained in defiance of church discipline.

Several bishops in the dioceses in which the women reside said the candidates would not be allowed to function as priests.

The women, who come from seven states, are scheduled to be ordained in Philadelphia on Monday.

"The tragic point of it is that if these very fine, qualified people go ahead and supercede the laws of the church, I can't go along with it," said the Right Rev. Philip McNary, the bishop of Minneapolis, where two of the women reside.

He said they would be barred from serving in his diocese as priests.

Similar reactions came in telephone interviews with other bishops in charge of the dioceses of the women scheduled for an irregular ordination ceremony.

Wisdom Is Doubtful

"I have no doubt of their sincerity, but I have grave doubts about the practical wisdom and its effect on other women standing in line waiting for the priest-hood," said the Right Rev. George Rath, the bishop of Newark, N.J., where a candidate lives.

He and other bishops contacted said they would restrict the activities in their dioceses of the women taking part in the ceremony. The bishops said they favored changes in church regulations to permit ordination of women, but would not approve it without that authorization.

"I'm for it, and want it approved under the canons," said the Right Rev. Ned Cole, the bishop of Syracuse, N.Y., whose diocese is the home of one of the women. "But this would be uncanonical as far as I'm concerned."

He said the woman in his diocese would be suspended if she goes through with the ordination.

"The tragedy of it is that the church is not ready to do what I think we should have done a long time ago," said Bishop McNary. He said he saw the planned ordination as "dividing, hurting and angering some people and saddening others."

In Austin, Texas, Dorothy Faber, the editor of the Christian Challenge, said if the planners of the irregular service "get away with it, then the laws of the church don't mean a thing."

"My concern is the anarchy it would produce in the church," she said.

The Christian Challenge is published by an independent Episcopal group, the Foundation for Christian Theology.

Arrogant, Irresponsible

To Philadelphia, a local pastor, the Rev. George Rutler, said it would provoke a schism. Another pastor called the planned ordination arrogant and irresponsible.

Under the church canons, candidates for ordination must be recommended by the bishop of their diocese, the standing diocesan committee and the pastor and the elected board of their parish.

So far as could be ascertained, the bishops of the dioceses where the women reside have not been consulted.

Nixon Does Badly in Economy Poll

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris said yesterday that 33 per cent of the American public in a survey made this month gave the Nixon administration's economic policy an "only fair" or "poor" rating.

Mr. Harris said that the President's efforts to keep the economy healthy drew a "good" or "excellent" rating from only 14 per cent of the 1,512 households questioned in the survey. The only fair or "poor" rating was 78 per cent last October and 79 per cent in April.

By 49 to 29 per cent, persons surveyed declined to accept that "inflation can be controlled by raising interest rates, thus making it harder for people to buy such things as houses and automobiles."

3 S.C. Blacks Plead Not Guilty of Peonage

GREENVILLE, S.C., July 23 (UPI).—Three black men entered pleas of not guilty today to charges that they held white migrant farm workers in involuntary servitude.

Cleveland Williams, Roosevelt Band and Leroy Alford Jr. pleaded on an 11-count indictment by a federal grand jury. They were charged with holding seven whites in involuntary servitude and peonage at a migrant labor camp near Batesburg this spring.

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What Frisco's Streetsweepers Pick Up Makes It All Worthwhile

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP).—Artists, students, laborers and even a housewife are among thousands clamoring for coveted jobs—sweeping the streets of San Francisco for \$17,000 a year.

"These guys are going to be making almost as much as me," said Bernard Orsi, general manager of the Civil Service Commission, which has 750 inquiries and applications a day—but no openings.

The city's 230 street-sweepers already earn \$12,000 annually. Next June they will earn \$17,000 because a provision in the city charter ties their salaries to those of construction and industry in the area. A police patrolman makes \$14,400 a year after four years' experience.

"It's not such a bad deal," said an applicant, John Larson, 22, a 200-pound college student who has studied business, criminology and physical education. "I couldn't come out of college and find a job that pays that much."

Paula Lee, 34, a housewife and mother of two, said she's applying because "it's good money."

"I am perfectly qualified for that job. As a housewife, I've got plenty of experience behind a broom," she said.

Dawn Greu, 23, a telephone company worker, said: "I like a job where you can be outside and there's no pressure like you get in an office."

An applicant must pass a civil service test, and a physical fitness test that requires lifting a 140-pound sack over his or her shoulders.

Doctors See Full Recovery By Franco, No Bar to Rule

MADRID, July 23 (UPI).—Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco will recover completely from his circulatory ailment and there is no medical reason why he could not take back the executive powers which he delegated to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon last week, his doctors said today.

"He will be able to live the same normal mental and physical life as before," hospital director Manuel Hidalgo Huerta announced at a news conference.

Speaking on behalf of the team treating the 61-year-old leader, he added: "From the medical point of view, he could assume again the functions of chief of state."

The announcement came only four days after internal bleeding forced Gen. Franco to delegate his powers on an interim basis to Juan Carlos, whom he has designated to be the next king of Spain and his successor.

Dr. Hidalgo said that the bleeding had ended, but that Gen. Franco was still suffering from phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins in his right thigh. That condition caused his hospitalization two weeks ago.

"We do not know how far the thrombophlebitis reaches," Dr. Hidalgo said.

"But it does not appear to be really dangerous. It will either dissolve or the body will adapt itself by forming new lateral channels for blood circulation," he said.

Dr. Hidalgo said that Gen. Franco would be able to resume his duties as chief of state.

By going to work, a welfare mother with three children can increase the family's discretionary income—the amount left over after taxes and work expenses—by no more than one-fourth the wages earned.

Fathers who stay with the family and work at the minimum wage rate face a net loss of family income because the forfeited welfare benefits exceed the net wage earned.

The study dealt in averages, and the conclusions are not necessarily true in every county, the report said.

It reported that a man in San Francisco with a wife and three children who found a full-time job at \$1.50 an hour in 1972 would bring home \$3,034, but would have lost benefits of \$3,840. In Portland, Ore., he would have lost benefits totaling \$3,538.

Welfare Mothers

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In the Public Eye

When the House Judiciary Committee begins debate today on whether or not to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon to the House of Representatives, it will do so in the public eye—focused by the television cameras. And this innovation—so far as meetings of the committee are concerned, as opposed to hearings—is a good thing.

There is much to be said against recording this kind of discussion, live, on TV. The arguments are likely to be more stilted or theatrical; the kind of give and take, which sometimes helps resolve issues in confidential sessions, will be more difficult to achieve. The temptation to score points for effect, to present images rather than ideas, will be greater. The small screen has itself helped shape many great events within its own technical limitations.

Nevertheless, it is well that the House has recognized the necessity for exposing this critical debate—one of the most important that any congressional committee has ever engaged in—to the public in full. For impeachment, although conducted within a judicial framework, is essentially a political process; the members of the Judiciary Committee are politically responsible to their constituents and to the nation, and it is important that there be no ambiguities about the stands that they take.

For one thing, much of Watergate already is far too shrouded in ambiguity, in doubts

about the law and about the facts. There must be none about the reactions of the committee, which serves as a kind of preliminary grand jury to the full grand jury of the House in preparing—or rejecting—an indictment of the President of the United States.

As a political process, there can be, has been and will be partisanship in the steps toward impeachment. Those who favor and those who oppose impeachment have been accusing one another of it, and both have been right. But it is the voter who will ultimately judge which side has wronged the nation by its partisanship, and it is the voter who is entitled to know how his representative in Congress regards the evidence presented to them, whether they consider that it justifies the removal of Richard Nixon from office, and why.

The disadvantages of an argument in full view of the people do not outweigh the very positive benefits of compelling a group of men who have the obligation to study that evidence in detail, and to draw firm conclusions from it, a group which represents a wide range of geographic and political opinion, to state their opinions in formal, open debate. It may go far to crystallize public opinion generally; it must provide a basis for judging the jury. And that is an essential part of impeachment, because it carries the case to the final tribunal: the people.

Cease-Fire in Cyprus

The fragile cease-fire on Cyprus and the projected tripartite negotiations in Geneva are a result of concerted peace-keeping efforts of the whole international community, rather than any one mediator, a fact of capital importance for the future. Britain advanced the crucial political proposal around which Greek-Turkish agreement finally coalesced, a peace conference of the three guarantors of the 1960 settlement that established an independent Cyprus: Britain, Greece and Turkey. Secretary of State Kissinger and Under Secretary Sisco evidently played the key role in bringing about an early cease-fire, probably sooner than wanted by the Turks, who were eagerly pushing ahead to establish their military position on the island.

As Mr. Kissinger noted, the combined pressure of all the NATO countries on their Greek and Turkish allies has contributed heavily to dampening down this war. The Common Market, which Greece and Turkey hope to enter, exercised parallel pressure through the French chairman of its foreign ministers council.

The UN, which has troops on the island, brought to bear through the Security Council not only the pressure of world opinion generally but the evidence of Soviet-American agreement on the essential measures needed to terminate the fighting and restore stability. That agreement was important not because Moscow had a large role to play in halting the fighting, but because the danger, however slight, of Soviet obstruction or intervention had to be avoided. The neutralism of Archbishop Makarios and his tactical alliance with the Greek Cypriot

Communists have given the Soviet Union a political stake in an independent Cyprus.

The immediate problem now is to make the cease-fire stick. Serious violations undoubtedly are occurring, with most of the fighting reportedly between Greek and Turkish Cypriots rather than the regular Greek and Turkish forces. The UN force will have a critical function in restoring the calm that is essential for the peace talks.

The Geneva talks will undoubtedly proceed slowly, especially if they are to explore the basis for a new constitutional order in Cyprus, as demanded by Turkey, rather than a return to the 1960 settlement or the much-altered version of it that developed under Archbishop Makarios's presidency in the mid-1960s. The fact is that a real settlement has never been achieved. The island has been in a state of de facto partition for 14 years. The last series of Greek-Turkish Cypriot talks on a political settlement had been under way six years without results when the Greek-officered Cypriot National Guard forced the archbishop into exile.

That means that the first order of business in Geneva must be to establish an interim political settlement among Greek Cypriots. If President Makarios's early return cannot be quickly agreed upon, his heir apparent, speaker of the House of Representatives Glafkos Clerides, is one of several leaders who would be acceptable to most factions as acting President pending a negotiated settlement and new elections. Cypriots themselves must determine their own future, but the mediating role of the tripartite conference in Geneva will be the essential key.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Indispensable Laotian

Of the three wars under way in Indochina 18 months ago, that in Cambodia continues as before; in Vietnam, little progress has been made toward a political settlement, while the cease-fire is honored mostly in the breach.

Only in tiny Laos has the fighting halted and political reconciliation begun under a three-month-old coalition government in which the Communist-orientated Pathet Lao and the leaders of the former Vientiane regime share power equally. That fragile success is now endangered by the illness of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the 72-year-old neutralist Premier who brought the settlement about and whose sudden heart attack has removed, if only temporarily, the one man of stature trusted by both sides.

Militarily, the country remains divided along the cease-fire lines, with the Communists in control of two-thirds of the territory and one-third of the population of 3.1 million, mostly minority hill tribes, while the bulk of the Lao population remains under the Royal Lao Army's wing. Full reunification awaits new elections, which

neither side seems anxious to hasten. American and Thai troops have left the country; the North Vietnamese forces, supposed to be out by June 4, have yet to depart but remain quietly in the background.

With a long period of peace and stability and avoidance of a Vietnam war, of which Laos was always an appendage, the two Laotian parties might work out a lasting accommodation that Hanoi might accept—under pressure from Moscow, Peking, Washington, Paris and London, which all seem to favor the present settlement.

Prince Souvanna Phouma is the indispensable man who alone is believed able both to hold the coalition government together—and to make it work. The two deputy premiers, one from each side, may be able to preside alternately over the coalition cabinet for a short period and keep the country going. But, unless the Premier makes a rapid recovery, Laos will soon be headed into the unknown. With no successor in sight who could command the support of both sides, a struggle for power, endangering the settlement, would be hard to avoid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 24, 1899

PARIS—The date of the opening of the court-martial of Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes has been officially fixed for Aug. 7. The *Figaro* states that the trial will last longer than was supposed, as on account of the heat, and not to overfatigue the judges, barristers, witnesses, reporters, and the prisoner himself. It has been decided that there shall only be a morning sitting.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1924

PARIS—The U.S. senator from Illinois, William Brown McKinley, has arrived in Paris on his way to Geneva, where he will extend the official invitation from the President of the United States to the Inter-Parliamentary Union to meet in America next year. Discussing the upcoming elections, Sen. McKinley expressed his firm conviction that President Coolidge will be re-elected.



'I Wish I Could Share Your Optimism, Jim, But to Me It All Looks Rather Hopeless—the National Football League Will Never Settle This Strike by Fall.'

Some Questions on the Impeachment Issue

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Rep. Charles E. Wiggins, R-Calif., the exceptionally gifted lawyer who has emerged as President Nixon's most effective defender on the House Judiciary Committee, was rehearsing some of his arguments one day last week with a group of reporters who had interrupted his newspaper reading in the Speaker's lobby off the floor of the House.

One of the points he made went right to the heart of the issue that the committee must judge this week, as the public impeachment debate begins.

The conversation had proceeded for some time, with the Californian calmly rebutting each of the major charges against Mr. Nixon, when a reporter asked Wiggins if he were not somewhat troubled by the overall pattern of ethical practice represented by the Nixon presidency. "Is that what you'd teach your children?" he was asked.

The Issue

That, said Wiggins firmly, is precisely what is not—and should not be—at issue in the impeachment proceeding. "The Constitution set a standard," he said, "when it directed that the President could be impeached and removed from office only for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Voters can—and should—set higher standards when they choose between presidential candidates at election time, Wiggins said. Congress may—and probably should—legislate a higher standard of behavior by tightening the campaign practices, conflict-of-interest and campaign finance laws. "But," he said, "Congress may not write a new standard at this time and then use it retroactively to measure the Nixon administration in a way no previous administration has been measured."

What Wiggins was saying, in effect, was that those defending the President against impeachment do not have to prove that he was wise, discreet, prudent or in any way admirable in his exercise of the powers of his office. All they have to do is show that he was not guilty of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

The notion that Mr. Nixon should not be judged by a higher standard than the Constitution lays down, or that past presidents were expected to meet, is so far-minded on its face—so much in keeping with the basic American belief that you don't change rules in the middle of the game—that it is likely to be the mainstay of the Nixon defense.

But it is also true that whatever judgment is made on Mr. Nixon will become the standard by which future presidents are judged, and this is something equally important to keep in mind.

Any kind of action that Congress sanctions on Mr. Nixon's part will be considered legitimate

by his successors in office—who will, of a certainty, wish to employ the full powers of that office to cope with the crises of their days. Any kind of action for which Mr. Nixon is impeached will be avoided by later presidents.

This is, in short, a time when it is both essential and proper to define, in contemporary circumstances, the meaning of that phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors," not just to see that Mr. Nixon is judged fairly but that his successors are guided right.

To do so is not to violate the Constitution, but to carry out the exact intent of its framers. In the House Judiciary Committee's little handbook, "Constitutional Grounds for Presidential Impeachment," published last February, and in the new paperback, "Impeachment," by Charles L. Black Jr., of the Yale Law School, the point is made repeatedly that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" was chosen in order to protect constitutional government against gross abuse of power in whatever ways were

seen as dangerous by contemporary legislators.

That is what the language meant when it first appeared in 1789, in the impeachment of the Earl of Suffolk, a royal chancellor, for failing to keep his promises to Parliament or to carry out its ordinances.

And that is what it meant to Andrew Hamilton, who said that impeachable conduct was "abuse or violation of some public trust" that brings "injuries" immediately to the society itself.

It is because of that long history that Prof. Black can conclude, with some confidence, that the three tests of an impeachable offense are that it must be "extremely serious," that it must tend to "corrupt or subvert the political and governmental process," and that it must be "plainly wrong in itself to a person of honor, or to a good citizen, regardless of words on the statute books."

No such catalogue of allegations has ever been made against a previous president as now stands against Mr. Nixon, those charged against President Andrew

Johnson were of a very different, and simpler, character. But we cannot prove the negative proposition that no such case could ever have been constructed against a previous president.

Rather than pursue that futile debate, we can ask ourselves the more important question: Are these actions the kind we are willing to accept from future presidents? For the judgment on Mr. Nixon will set "the floor" on the behavior we can expect from his successors.

The question for Congress and the country is whether the use of the presidential office detailed in the voluminous evidence now assembled is a standard of behavior we can condone as a precedent for future occupants of that office, or whether it fundamentally corrupts the political and governmental process.

We will not go wrong if we make the test, and our answer will give us the kind of government—and country—we deserve, not just for the next two years, but for the foreseeable future.

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Watergate, Kremlin, Zionism

By C. L. Sulzberger

TAIF, Saudi Arabia—Explaining the complexities of the U.S. political system abroad is not the easiest task. Some months ago, in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai told me Watergate was not called a "scandal" in China; it simply represented the kind of phenomenon expected of American society.

Shortly before his death, the late President Pompidou assured me Watergate symbolized the kind of fight between the legislative and executive powers to which France was habituated. Washington's cut-off of soybean exports had caused a greater stir among Frenchmen.

In this distant oil treasury, where a monarchic government is just emerging from an astonishingly strict and puritanical feudalism based upon fundamentalist interpretation of Islam's scriptures, Watergate is seen as something wholly different. Together with what is regarded as a conspiracy to oust Henry Kissinger from the State Department, it is interpreted as a deliberate plot.

This, one hears, was conceived and managed by Soviet Communism and Israel Zionism. Why? To wreck a U.S. government that is genuinely seeking Middle East peace by forcing more Israelis to shadow all territory acquired since the outbreak of the six-day war in 1967 and to acknowledge the rights of Palestinian Arabs.

Of course, to Americans, the whole idea seems ludicrous. It is considered absurd enough that anyone should conceive of Communism and Zionism as allies since the former continually hammers the latter and the Soviet

and Israeli governments obviously distrust each other. That the two should join in trying to overthrow the U.S. administration from within, linking Nixon and Kissinger and evincing both, transcends ridicule in the land where Watergate reigns supreme.

Firmly Believed

But this doesn't alter the fact that this is firmly believed here, starting with King Faisal himself, as that sovereign made clear to me in a lengthy background conversation at his summer palace. Moreover, the King has stressed these views in talks with other visitors, including the exceptionally able American ambassador, James E. Akins, and it is echoed by many important Saudi Arabian officials.

Their conception can be summarized accordingly: Soviet influence—which is detested in this country, the seat of Mecca, and other Islamic sanctuaries—would never have included into the Arab world save for Zionist creation of Israel. But (according to this theory) the two movements have really been working together. The Soviet Union was not in the least pro-Arab but simply used Israel as a device to infiltrate the Middle East. It allegedly sponsored creation of a Zionist state knowing America would back it and lose its Arab friends to Moscow.

Once Washington caught on—and really began to work for peace by pressuring Israel—the Communists and Zionists decided to weaken the United States by labeling Nixon and Kissinger as "traitors." That is the meaning of Watergate and the anti-Kissinger cabal, as seen through this Islamic optic.

Faisal and his ministers had become persuaded that Nixon and Kissinger now acknowledged it was impossible to squeeze Soviet influence from the Arab lands without peace, and that peace could only be arranged on the terms outlined above.

For Faisal, the point of primordial interest in any settlement formula is Jerusalem with its Moslem sacred places. He clearly wants the old city, controlled by Jordan until 1967, back in Arab hands. Yet there is doubt he has considerably modified his earlier views, accepting Israel's reality within more confined borders. His policy today is less moderate than when he formerly insisted on an all-Arab Jerusalem (meaning the entire city) and a virtual end to Israel's existence.

Religious Fervor

Undoubtedly there is more religious fervor to Saudi Arabia's approach to this sensitive and explosive question than in the case of any other Moslem country. Islam plays a crucial political role here.

Just before talking with the King I attended a royal levee where the ulama (leading theologians) paid their respects as rifle-bearing bedouins and guards with gold-embroidered caftans strolled about and the blind old director of Medina's Islamic University sat silently beside his monarch.

Yet that religion should so vividly affect diplomatic analyses of power balances and even the extrajudicial U.S. Watergate affair comes as a startling surprise. However strange it sounds to Americans, the Saudi interpretation has huge importance because of this remote land's enormous financial and energy power. It could conceivably influence the course of U.S. history to the same degree that Faisal is persuaded Israel influenced the policy of Russia—and the Arabs.

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Examining Haig's Role in the Tap

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The 18 bunch of material on tapping points the guilty: at a figure who has up to seemed peripheral. He is Alexander Haig, Henry Kissinger's former deputy at National Security Council now chief of staff at the White House.

Gen. Haig's name turns up and over again when the di work is about.

The most important point involves William Safire, former White House staff who now writes columns for New York Times. Mr. Safire a speaker for the Press with special responsibilities in economic field.

No Reason

During the early part of work at the White House, he had no national security responsibilities. There no national security reason him to be the object of a tap. While those facts may have been known to everyone the administration, they known—very much known—to Kissinger and the staff at National Security Council.

But the records now released as part of the House Judiciary Committee's investigation of impeachment show that the tap Mr. Safire was instructed by Haig. The request for wiretapping on Mr. Safire was made from the late FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, to Atty General John Mitchell on A-1969. It alluded to previous tap requests made on behalf Mr. Kissinger by Gen. Haig.

It said that "Haig has presented an additional request. The additional request was Mr. Safire, and the reason was that Mr. Safire had been connected with another person whose FBI was wiretapping. That other person was the 1st correspondent Henry F. Don.

The House Judiciary Committee, though, fairly circum in accepting FBI document face value, apparently has doubt about Haig's role, staff report says that the "tap on Safire was requested by Haig." That Kiss did not play a role in request that tap is further suggested, which fact on the date of tap was with the Press in Rome.

The fruits of the Safire wire, according to FBI records, sent to Mr. Kissinger Jan. 15, 1970. But in his memo to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination as secretary of state, Kissinger was asked by Clifford Case of New Jersey whether he had ever received information as a result of "tap on Safire." He was adding that he was sure when the New York Times told him on the subject.

So who did read the material forwarded by the FBI to Kissinger's office? Well, the bureau says it is the man who says he was the first to tap, Gen. Haig.

Cave Order

That possibility seems particularly strong because of Haig's in some other matters told the tapping. Haig appears FBI records to be the chief liaison man in working out arrangements for the taps. Judiciary Committee report example says that of two men who were tapped, I were ordered by Gen. Haig.

The FBI report suggests Haig was aware that the tap was highly unusual, and the had a role in making arrangements so that the records made were not kept in the of those ordered by the White House. In the FBI release, it is repeatedly quoted as saying that he was requested that "because of sensitive nature, it should be handled on a need-to-know basis with no record maintained."

Maybe Gen. Haig has been caught up in the bureaucratic imbroglio employed by the staff is connected with the "tap." He apparently has major role in the firing of Mr. special prosecutor Arthur Cox. He figures deeply in plumbings "spy ring" where Kissinger's credibility is also doubt.

So if the Foreign Relations Committee truly wants to get the bottom of the Vietnam business, it will not stop at review of Mr. Kissinger's. It will question Gen. Haig, not so gently either.

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First in Five Years

U.S. Increases Precautions After Girl Is Killed by Plague

By Lawrence K. Altman

SANTA FE, N.M., July 23 (NYT)—The nation's first death from plague in five years, coupled with the increasing spread of the bacterial infection among animals, has led federal health officials to step up protective measures against the ancient disease, which is a chronic problem throughout the western United States.

The unusual degree of plague activity among prairie dogs, rabbits, rodents and other wild animals could lead to more human cases among residents and visitors to plague-infected areas this summer, epidemiologists said in interviews.

A 13-year-old Navajo girl died of plague meningitis a month ago in a Gallup, N.M., hospital.

No Fear of Epidemic

The epidemiologists said that they did not fear a reappearance of the black death form of plague that devastated Europe in the Middle Ages, the epidemic that struck England in the 16th and 17th centuries or those that killed a million people in India earlier this century. Nor did these experts in control of infectious diseases expect new urban plague epidemics like those that hit Los Angeles 50 years ago.

But to minimize the threat of additional cases developing among Americans this year, health workers have issued "insecticide" to residents in areas where plague bacteria have been detected in recent weeks.

Environmental workers have set thousands of traps to catch rodents to dust wild animals with the powder. The aim is to reduce the population of fleas that spread the causative plague bacterium among wild and domesticated animals and occasionally to humans.

Plague is primarily a disease of animals. Epidemiologists consider human infections an accident of nature. Man gets plague either from a flea bite or from handling an infected animal.

In man, plague can produce

swollen lymph glands, blood poisoning, meningitis and pneumonia, among other complications.

The unexpected detection of plague for the first time among wild animals in the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado forced rangers to close the largest camp ground for eight days last month, the park superintendent said.

New Mexico officials have posted warnings to campers, emphasizing the risks of catching plague from handling wild animals and the need to use insect repellents when outdoors in plague areas. Dr. Fordham von Reys, New Mexico's state epidemiologist, said that in all probability, if a human could catch a wild animal, it would be sick, perhaps with plague.

Officials of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta have cautioned that physicians should be more alert to the diagnosis of plague this year. As a further precaution, these government doctors have advised any tourist who becomes ill after a trip through any Western state to give a detailed itinerary to his physician.

Plague can be cured if the use of such antibiotics as tetracycline, streptomycin and chloramphenicol is begun in the early stages of the infection. But if a doctor prescribes antibiotics such as penicillin, which are ineffective against the plague bacterium, the epidemiologists said that a patient had a better-than-even chance of dying from the infection.

U.K. Fisherman Gets Jail Term, Fine in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, July 23 (Reuters)—An Icelandic court today handed down the heaviest sentence ever imposed on a British trawler captain convicted of fishing inside the country's limits.

Richard Taylor, skipper of the fish vessel C.S. Forester, was sentenced to 12 months in jail and fined 1.2 million krona (about \$17,500). His catch and the trawler's equipment were ordered confiscated in the sentence by a court at Seydisfjörður, on the east coast.

Prison sentences are rare here in fishing cases. Lawyers said that Mr. Taylor would be allowed to leave Iceland on bail after he announced that he would appeal to the supreme court.

The bail figure was not immediately announced, but lawyers said it would also cover the boat and catch—about 200 tons of cod.

The trawler was detained by a patrol boat and was alleged to be 1.6 miles inside Iceland's old 12-mile fishing limit. The vessel was held by non-explosive shells fired by the patrol boat but was able to enter the harbor under its own power.

Good Wheat Harvest Is Reported by China

HONG KONG, July 23 (Reuters)—China reaped a good harvest of wheat this summer despite serious droughts last winter and spring, the New China News Agency reported today.

The agency said the total harvest rose by "a big margin" over that of last summer, and the wheat output in six Chinese provinces was said to be a record. Wheat is China's major summer crop with a sown acreage second only to rice paddies.

hailers, especially those created for him.

Mr. Barishnikov made it clear that if he had been given permission to work abroad for months to periods to broaden his experience, he would not have defected.

"Not to be able to return to my motherland, to my home," he said with visible emotion, "is very hard and painful."

Calling himself "not a defector but a seeker," Mr. Barishnikov said he had chosen to stay in the West for artistic reasons.

"Of course it was not a political act," he said, "I have no relationship to politics and don't wish to have any."

The dancer said he would have liked to work with Western choreographers for specific periods of time.

"If that possibility had existed, I would have never left Russia," he said.

Mr. Barishnikov said that the custom of sending Soviet ballet stars to appear at one-night gala events as the tribute to the late Sol Hunk last year was not a substitute for working for longer periods with foreign choreographers.

"Same Repertory"

"This is not interesting creatively," he said, "You dance the same repertory as at home from day to day."

Dressed in bleached jeans and striped shirt, with his blond hair in a modified crew cut, Mr. Barishnikov appeared alternately relaxed and cautious during the interview, which was conducted in Russian.

Summing up his feelings that he had been denied the opportunity to grow artistically in Leningrad, he noted that on one



Motorcyclists rear through Rome's Piazza del Popolo Monday in protest against recent surtax on motorbikes. Noisy demonstrations have been going on all month.

U.S. Aides Said to Pressure Seoul Over Political Trials

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, July 23 (NYT)—U.S. officials here are privately indicating their concern to South Koreans over the possible effect of a wave of political trials on continued U.S. support.

Publicly and officially, the U.S. Embassy has done nothing to criticize President Chung Hee Park's repressive emergency decrees and a continuing series of secret courts-martial in which nearly 100 Korean dissidents and critics of the government, some of them prominent figures, have been convicted.

Forthcoming congressional hearings in Washington, called by two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for July 30, will consider a foreign-aid bill amendment to ban U.S. assistance to any nation holding political prisoners. Although the hearings are expected to focus largely on South Korea, no word about them has appeared in the controlled South Korean press.

The two subcommittees are the International Organizations subcommittee, which deals with human rights questions, and the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee.

The political trials appear to be a serious embarrassment to the United States.

Two decades after the Korean war, there are still 38,000 American soldiers here, including the 3d Infantry Division, stationed not far from the Demilitarized Zone. Under the UN Command structure, a U.S. general, Richard Stilwell, has command and control over both the United States and South Korean forces.

U.S. economic aid here last year was \$142.2 million, and military assistance was \$177 million.

For next year, the Nixon administration has asked for a 30 per cent increase in military aid, largely to help meet a \$1.5-billion commitment made in 1970 to the South Koreans to help modernize their armed forces. In 1970 a U.S. infantry division was withdrawn.

What the United States can do about the trials is uncertain because U.S. influence has been declining here for years.

According to some U.S. Embassy sources, U.S. officials have limited their actions to indicating privately and carefully their con-

Khmer Rouge Set Property Take-Overs

MOSCOW, July 23 (NYT)—Tass reported from Hanoi today that anti-government forces in Cambodia had decided to nationalize all rubber plantations in the "liberated zone" of Cambodia.

Tass said the decision had been made July 15 and 16 at a meeting of the Financial-Economic Committee of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia—a unit nominally headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The chairman of the meeting was said to have been Khieu Samphan, deputy premier of the government-in-exile.

The Tass report quoted the "royal government" as saying that "all rubber plantations on the territory in the liberated zone owned by foreign capital fully and unconditionally pass to the state and will be managed by appropriate governmental departments."

The announcement gave no further details, but the decision appears to affect especially the large French-owned rubber plantations in the vicinity of Kampong Cham, northeast of Phnom Penh.

Cambodians Take Town

PHNOM PENH, July 23 (AP)—The Cambodian command said today that its troops had recaptured the Bassac River village of Koh Krabei, a key outpost on the capital's southern defense line.

Government troops had suffered setbacks during the past month in their attack to clear Khmer Rouge pockets along the river. The area has been used by the insurgents as an infiltration corridor to the capital's southern suburbs.

The command also said that its forces killed 15 insurgents around Kompong Seila, a small town 70 miles to the southwest that has been under rebel siege for two months. Light government casualties were reported.

Vietnam Town Shelled

SAIGON, July 23 (Reuters)—Communist gunners again shelled government positions in and around the besieged district capital of Duc Duc while scattered clashes broke out elsewhere in the north-central part of South Vietnam, the Saigon command said today.

The Communists kept up pressure on Duc Duc, close to South Vietnam's only coal mine, despite repeated air strikes which killed 30 Communist troops yesterday, military sources said.

Illegal Emigrants Face Saigon Trial

SAIGON, July 23 (AP)—The South Vietnamese government has released 29 of 318 Vietnamese who illegally emigrated to Hong Kong and were later deported to Saigon, a government official said today. Those released are children, aged or sick.

One of the refugees, identified as Truong Hong, 31, who had been sentenced to a substantial term for smuggling, has been retried and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, he said. The remaining 88 will face trial for violating Vietnamese emigration laws.

The refugees, including 21 alleged deserters from the armed forces, were flown back from Hong Kong June 17 aboard two South Vietnamese airliners after a near riot at Hong Kong airport when relatives and protesters tried to break through police cordons and rescue them.

Australian Inflation To Curb Immigration

CANBERRA, July 23 (UPI)—Australia will cut back on immigration as part of an anti-inflation economic package. Treasurer Frank Crean told the Australian Parliament today.

Mr. Crean, announcing a mini-budget aimed at cutting back inflation, said that the government assistance would be cut by 10,000 to 40,000 and the total migrant intake would be cut back 30,000 from last year's intake of 80,000.

Lili Darvas, 72, an Actress for 50 Years

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Lili Darvas, 72, whose career as a leading Continental and American actress spanned more than 50 years, died yesterday at her New York home.

Miss Darvas most recently won critical acclaim for her portrayals of a bedridden 86-year-old woman whiling away the hours with her reminiscences and dreams in the Hungarian film "Love," shown here last year, and of the elderly Rachel in Hans Werner Henze's "Rachel, La Cubana," which was presented on television by "WNST Opera Theater" in March.

The widow of the playwright Ferenc Molnar, Miss Darvas succeeded with rare talent and beauty, along with the even rarer ability to age gracefully on the stage as she proceeded from Juliet to wife and mother and finally old age in her performances.

Before she reached Broadway as a refugee actress, she had made a name for herself in her native Budapest, but especially as a leading member of Max Reinhardt's theater companies, with which she first visited New York in 1927.

A Third Language

Much later, having acquired English as a third theater language, she appeared here in such productions as "A Fair Country," "Waltz of the Toreadors," and the posthumous Lorraine Hansberry play "Les Blancs."

She also acted in radio soap operas in the 1940s and was seen in scores of television plays in the 1950s, she appeared in productions of "Playhouse 90," "Good-

Obituaries



Lili Darvas
... photo from files.

year Television Playhouse" and "The United States Steel Hour."

Miss Darvas made her Budapest debut as Juliet in 1921, two years before she met Molnar. Then Max Reinhardt sent her, and Miss Darvas, who had acted exclusively in Hungarian until 1952, became exclusively a German-language actress for the 13 years that followed.

Molnar wrote several of his

plays for her, including "Olympia," "Still Life" and "Delilah." Their marriage lasted until his death in 1952.

Alexander Kartveli

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Alexander Kartveli, 77, the Russian émigré whose designing talent gave American fighter pilots a series of rugged craft from the P-47 of World War II to the P-105 used in Vietnam, died Saturday at Huntington (N.Y.) Hospital.

The announcement by the Fairchild Republic Co., where Mr. Kartveli had been chief engineer emeritus and was still active as a consultant, said that he apparently had succumbed to a heart attack.

Bishop of Hong Kong

HONG KONG, July 23 (Reuters)—The Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, Peter Lei Wang Kei, 52, died of a heart attack here today, a spokesman for the Catholic Center said.

A native of Kwangtung Province, South China, Bishop Lei was appointed Bishop of Hong Kong by Pope Paul in December, 1973.

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Russian Defected for 'Creative Freedom'

By Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Mikhail Barishnikov, the 26-year-old Soviet ballet star who defected last month in Toronto, says that he would not have defected if Soviet authorities had allowed him to spend periods abroad as a guest artist with foreign companies "to develop creativity."

In an interview, the former star of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet said that he considered several conditions in the Kirov Ballet artistically stifling. These included the occasional shortage of suitable partners, which he attributed to a "ballerina crisis" in Leningrad, lack of good choreographers at the Kirov, the Soviet authorities' refusal on grounds of patriotism to invite Western choreographers, no freedom to choose his own repertory and little opportunity to dance in new

level, "everything was granted to me in the Soviet Union, especially in the last few years. The management's attitude toward me was good."

"But the possibility to choose my repertory, the choreographer, and to do new things was not there," he added.

Mr. Barishnikov, who will dance here Aug. 5 and Aug. 9 with the American Ballet Theater—a company known for its eclectic repertory—said he had a "limited repertory" at the Kirov. One of the contributing factors, he said, was "the ballerina crisis" in Leningrad.

At the Kirov Ballet's training school, the curriculum is being revamped and this has taken its toll, he said. He suggested that the school was no longer producing ballerinas at the traditional Kirov level "because many of the great teachers are no longer there or have died."

Swiss May Bar Egyptian Youths

BERN, July 23 (Reuters)—Switzerland has called for a temporary halt to the issuance of visas to Egyptian students because many are unable to find work here, the Swiss police announced.

The statement followed reports by the Swiss news agency that 2,000 Egyptian students were mainly seeking work in Zurich and were forced to sleep in the streets because they could not find lodgings.

They had arrived by air under Swiss regulations which allow students registered in foreign universities to obtain temporary work permits for three months in the summer and autumn.

India Again Assails Critics of Its A-Test

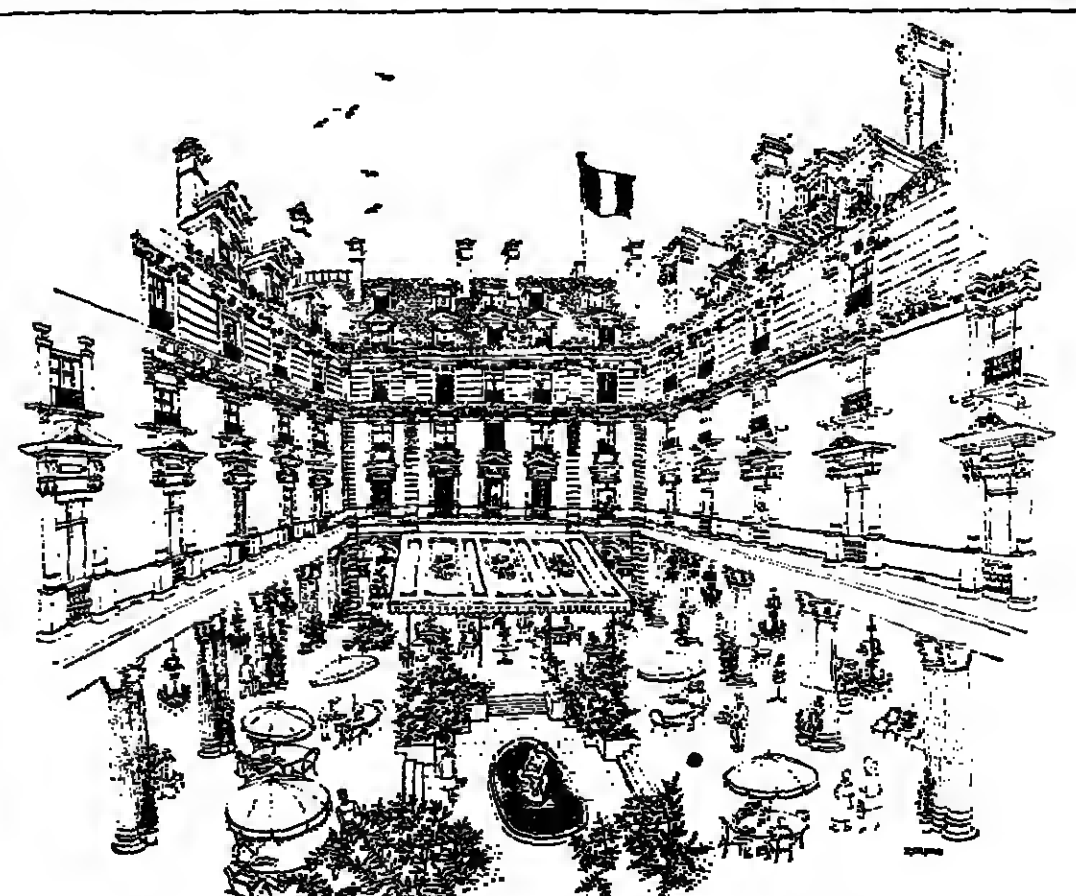
NEW DELHI, July 23 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday again assailed critics of India's May 18 nuclear test, and emphasized that "we have no intention of developing nuclear weapons."

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking at the opening of Parliament, said, "The government of India fails to understand why India is being criticized on the ground that technology necessary for peaceful nuclear explosions is no different from that necessary for a weapons program."

"No technology is evil in itself," she said. "It is the use that nations make of technology which determines its character. India does not accept the principle of apartheid in any matter and technology is no exception."

S. Yemen, Soviet Accord

MOSCOW, July 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Southern Yemen have signed an agreement on expanding economic and technical cooperation, Tass said.



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FASHION

Givenchy's Made-to-Order Clothes—For Chic Money

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 23.—Givenchy's new made-to-order collection is for the chic money. The clothes are almost impossible to dilute for the masses and they are sexy but still ladylike. It's an unbeatable combination.

Givenchy has picked the most precious fabrics and then gone right on giving the illy.

His sporty suede coats and jackets are embroidered in braid—like Moroccan and Spanish silks. Some of his silk organdy evening gowns—like the peach color one—are shaped through the body with masses of tucks in the same color. Many of the soft, brocade satins and the crepe de chine gowns drip yards of silk fringe and so do the dyed Persian lamb coats. The chiffons that run the gamut of pale to dark in a single color are outlined in ostrich in exactly the same tones.

One of the most beautiful dresses in the collection looks as simple as an apron. It's the smoky violet chiffon with a wrap-around skirt, cap sleeves, actually covered-up but looking unbelievably naked.

On the copyable side of the collection is the raincoat with the belted front and the big back gathered to a shoulder yoke that appears on most of Givenchy's coats and suit jackets. It is worn over a brown cotton velvet daytime dress. The cotton velvet daytime dress is one of Givenchy's theme songs this time and he shows it both belted and as a chemise.

His lengths are the shortest in Paris, which should make him popular with all the women who dislike change. Even so they are longer than last year, with the ankle and full-length evening dress about equally important.

Much of the Paris fashion world is in black this time, but Givenchy has never shown more color. For the daytime it's the rusty to the ruby red shades. For evening Givenchy likes pale mauve to deep purple, to say nothing of all shades of blue, green and yellow. Velvets from daytime cotton to the silk that makes cocktail and fur-trimmed evening suits come in what used to be called the jewel colors.

Besides suades and leathers for daytime, Givenchy likes colorful, British looking tweeds. His suit silhouette is the belted over-bustle over a mid-calf skirt, but in Givenchy's hands it becomes much less Russian and more elegant. Accessories are caps, long scarves and boots.

Among the newest, most charming party dresses in the collection are the mid-calf, chif-

fon chemises with sheer, full-blown sleeves. Among other candidates for dinner or the theater are the ruby red chifon, all layered tucks from neck to hem, and the ivory chifon, on which Givenchy has fastened the ends of the fringe instead of letting it sway.

Among the spectaculars, the printed mousselines smoked through the middle and all the fringed furs and dresses. For some of the most glamorous clothes, Alexandre borrowed an old Hollywood trick and sprayed the model's hair with gold.

Patou has one of the youngest designers in Paris, Angelo Tarlazzi, 32. His big story is the return of the off-shoulder ballgown, worn by the Empress Eugenie and her ladies in the Winterhalter portraits. Tarlazzi does several versions of the three to five-tiered skirt, and in fabrics from flowered chifon to black silk organdy edged with lace.

Like most of the Paris collections, Patou features lots of velvet, including cotton velvet daytime coats with fur collar and cuffs, like the ruby red one of a silk shirt and Irish tweed skirt. He has a good-looking raincoat made of a silk and cashmere mixture and shown over pants and a jacket.

Naturally his version of the ever-present Paris suit is a young one, plaid wool with a shorter jacket and a bouncy ski skirt with two deep pockets.



Nina Ricci's black blazer is worn with a straight skirt in striped broadcloth, and a striped satin blouse.

From Givenchy comes this suit in yellow, green and reddish striped wool, along with a matching cape.

The new Chanel collection is far better than last season's and probably the best since Made-moise died. There are minor changes, like a closer fit for the jackets and fuller skirts but it is certainly as close as anyone can come to the original look.

The tweeds are, for the most part, more elegant than tweedy. Especially attractive are the many off-white suits and the cream and ivory check suits. In the same category is a fitted coat

of pale tweed with fur collar and cuffs. Gerard Pipart for Nina Ricci believes in the well-groomed look with a red carnation on the shoulder, white starched collar and cuffs, nude nylons, dainty patent leather pumps, hat, gloves and clutch type alligator bag.

He showed two definite silhouettes, one flared and swinging with great coats and big skirts, and another more prophetic, slim and tubular.

A born tailor, Pipart is still most successful with his coats and suits. His strong suit story includes both deadpan types, man-tailored in men's fabrics and less traditional ones that play around with three different fabrics for skirt, shirt and jacket.

The evening part of the collection is divided equally between pajamas and with embroidered cardigans and romantic taffetas and chiffons. Ruffles, yes. Aren't they everywhere?

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 23 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"My Name is Nobody" is a very entertaining Western, that only an immensely appreciative and witty Italian filmmaker could make, says Vincent Canby. A Sergio Leone presentation, this Italian-French-German coproduction stars Henry Fonda and Terence Hill. Directed by Tonino Valeri, it was photographed in New Mexico, Colorado and Spain. Says Canby: "The time is 1889, when Jack Beauregard (Fonda), the fastest gun still alive, is making his way towards New Orleans and a one-way passage to Europe, where, he assumes, no one will try to pick a fight with him. En route to New Orleans, he meets a mysterious young man who says he is Nobody (Hill), whose skills with a gun match his own and who doesn't want to see the great Jack Beauregard fade quietly into anonymity." Though the film may be "too schematic for the

taste of many Americans," "My Name is Nobody," Canby says, is filled with tumultuous, "beautifully choreographed action sequences that are so bloodless they seem to be slapstick."

"The Education of Sonny Carson" was produced by Irwin Yablans, who, says Lawrence Van Gelder, "wanted a film about the black experience. What he achieved derives its awesome force from what it insists on saying about the American experience." Based on the autobiographical account of the early years of Robert C. (Sonny) Carson, a black activist now under indictment for murder, the movie (filmed on location in the black slums of Brooklyn), is a work easy to fault, says Van Gelder. "Episodic to the verge of incoherence, directed by Michael Campus with an eclecticism that bespeaks craftsmanship but not control, burdened with unneeded contrivances and a star (Sonny Carson) whose ability to react far surpasses his ability to

act, it would seem a film beyond redemption." But, adds Van Gelder, while the film falls as biography, it possesses a very real beauty and power.

"The Mad Adventures of Rabbi Jacob," a French film directed by Gérard Cury (co-author of the screenplay) stars Louis de Funès. It's because of them that the film "is so funny so much of the time," says Vincent Canby. De Funès plays a "furiously prejudiced bourgeois businessman for whom life is almost insupportable because the world isn't inhabited exclusively by white French Catholics." Canby praises the supporting actors, including Suzy Delair.

"Golden Needles" is the "latest variant of the karate school of adventure in which continuous, muscular, gory action substitutes for logic," says A.H. Weiler. In it a clutch of good and bad guys and dolls fight over an alleged Sung dynasty gold statuette. Involved in the chase are the indestructible Joe Don Baker and

Elizabeth Ashley as American fortune hunters trying to grab the statuette from assorted Oriental villains in Hong Kong. Burgess Meredith plays a weird California millionaire. Robert Clouse directed.

"The White Dawn," an adaptation of James Houston's novel, is reportedly based on a true story about three New England fishermen who, in the spring of 1886, became separated from their ship while on an Arctic whale hunt and whose lives were subsequently saved by a small tribe of Eskimos on Baffin Island. Says Vincent Canby: "The movie is earnest, cold and apparently authentic."

It was filmed on Baffin Island, under the direction of Philip Kaufman ("The Great Northfield, Minnesota, Raid"), with Warren Oates, Timothy Bottoms and Lou Gossett playing the marooned sailors, and with Eskimos playing Eskimos. "Aside from the exotic beauty of its landscapes, the film offers no comparable pleasures and not even much information. It's the story of how the three sailors have the bad judgment to be so rude and boorish to their hosts that they invite a fate they would never understand."

"Mr. Majestyk" impressed Howard Thompson as a "competent" standard showcase for Charles Bronson's super-hero cool. "Bronson appears this time," says Thompson, "as a Colorado melon farmer who jostles an obsessive killer with syndicate backing. Guess who wins." While the picture is basically as obvious and old-fashioned as any good guy-bad guy film dating back to Hoot Gibson, it ticks along steadily under Richard Fleischer's unruffled direction, says Thompson, also praising the cast, including Al Lettieri and Linda Cristal.

The group referred to by Israeli movie lovers as "the Ma-

Structure of French Theater Revised by New Government

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 23 (IHT).—Along with a new look in French politics with the election of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has come a new look in government policy toward theater.

Among the more controversial moves announced by the cultural secretary, Michel Guy, last week was the ousting of Jack Lang as administrator of the Théâtre National de Chaillot in Paris. This daring young director is being sent back to Nancy where he created the Festival Mondial du Théâtre, attracting such companies as the Bread and Puppet Theater, the Open Theater, the Bob Wilson troupe.

André-Louis Perrinetti, 41, will replace him at the Paris theater. During his sole season as administrator of Chaillot and its satellite theaters, Lang was responsible for the production of "Turandot" by the Romanian Lucian Pintilie (at the Théâtre de la Musique), the Balinese production "La Sorcière de Dirah" and Antoine Vitez's children's theater (at the Parc Floral in Vincennes). His plans for the coming theater year had included projects with Joseph Losey and Michel Piccoli.

Protest by Lang "I protest against this eviction," Mr. Lang said, which bears a strange resemblance to paying off scores. Among the prominent theatrical figures who are backing his protest: Joseph Losey; Paolo Grassi, director of La Scala in Milan; and Patrice Chéreau, co-director of the Théâtre National Populaire in Lyons.

The reforms announced by Mr. Guy, himself the former director of the Parisian Festival d'Automne, will put many marginal young directors in some of the

main posts. Among them is Jean-Pierre Vincent, 35, whose "Capitaine Corcoran" hit two seasons ago. He will replace Perrinetti as director of the Théâtre National de Strasbourg.

Guy explained the moves by saying "We are giving full power to men who proved their ability as creators or administrators. I think they are able to change the sclerotic structures of the theater in France."

It will take some time to put the reforms into effect. They have three main objectives:

- To increase the exchange of artists between Paris and other French cities.
- To increase funds available to French creative talent and to welcome foreign artists.
- To maintain a balance between tradition and experiment.

Parisian Projects Among the other personnel changes: Marcel Maréchal, 36, and Pierre Lavallée will move to the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, replacing Guy Rétoré. The Englishman Peter Brook is to be given the Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord for five years. Marco Cunningham, Jerry Grotowski and Bob Wilson will direct workshops in Les Halles, Paris.

Changes at the Comédie Française are expected too—although the details are yet to be worked out. The government also plans to increase subsidies to private theaters.

Mr. Guy's statements suggest that French theater—publicly and privately owned—will come increasingly under government domination. However, the number of anti-establishment spectacles staged at establishment expense during the last few seasons should lay such worries to rest.

FESTIVALS

A Tribute to Schoenberg, Ballet by Graham in Israel

By Paul Moor

TEL AVIV (IHT).—Arnold Schoenberg, like Mozart, about whom he composed his last major work and with whom he strongly identified, never reached the promised land of Israel. At the beginning of the 1930s Schoenberg had converted to Protestantism, but the Nazi accession to power in Germany impelled him to revert to the faith of his fathers. On April 20, 1951, after Israel's Academy of Music had made him honorary president, Schoenberg wrote from Los Angeles: "I have already declared for more than four decades that my dearest wish has been to see the establishment of a separate, independent state of Israel. And indeed more than that: to become a citizen of that state and to reside there." He died that year before his wish could come true.

The Israel Festival this year honors the centenary of Schoenberg's birth with a retrospective of many of his most important works. The festival opened last week with compelling performances in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and in Caesarea's ancient Roman seaside amphitheater of the "Gurrelieder," an enormous work full of rapturously beautiful (re-acted) music but requiring such an extraordinary array of soloists, chorists, and extra orchestral players that it is rarely performed.

Zubin Mehta, the Israel Philharmonic's musical adviser, conducted, assisted with varying degrees of ability by five solo singers and three choirs massed together. Mehta has the musical arrogance to get the last drop of essence out of this astonishing score, and he had the courage to apply an impressively somber tempo to the funeral march which closes the Wood-Dove's lament. In the matter of the composer's musical punctuation marks in the score, Mehta all too often chose to ignore the great composer's ideas in preference to his own. He also at times, in relatively unimportant passages, proved incapable of getting his men to play together.

The Singers

Jessye Norman proved a really superb Tove, with some soaring pianissimo passages, and Rose Wagneman sang movingly as the Wood-Dove. The audience showed appreciation on Siegmund Niessing and Helmut Kruse, two of the Germans who are to appear at this festival. Only Gene Ferguson, as Valdemar, disappointed; he fails to focus his quite beautiful voice precisely on pitch when he attacks a tone, he often tends to lapse into a timbre more suitable to pop music, and he seemed personally not in the least engaged in the passionate and tragic poetry narrating Valdemar's illicit love for the beautiful Tove.

Martha Graham, for the first time ever, created a new dance work for a foreign company, "Stone of Destiny," a fantasy on Jacob's dream of the ladder to heaven, created for and ably danced by the Bat-Sheva Dance Company. A rather nondescript score by Mordecai Seter hindered rather than helped the work, but the audience showed Miss Graham, who turned 80 in May, with ovations.

The group referred to by Israeli movie lovers as "the Ma-

trix" includes Daniel Barenboim, Pinchas Zukerman, Itzhak Perlman, Zubin Mehta, and their wives, all of them closely tied together not only as musicians but also as friends. On three evenings in three cities here last week, the great 71-year-old cellist Gregor Piatigorski joined with his much younger colleagues Barenboim, Zukerman, and Perlman in an unforgettable program of works by Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms, making the generation gap completely unimportant.

Next month the Israel Festival (to Aug. 25) will present the Hamburg State Opera (in Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron") and ballet: "One welcomes this lateral gesture of reconciliation in a situation which sadly still leaves Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss denied public performance anywhere in this country."

Orange's Superior 'Norma' Under Hazardous Conditions

By David Stevens

ORANGE, France (IHT).—The miracle of "Norma" on Saturday night and Sunday morning at the Théâtre Antique here was that it took place at all. A gusty, bone-chilling mistral delayed the start until after 10 p.m., made the music fade intermittently as it on a short-wave broadcast, and had the performers leaning into the wind vocally and physically until the final note at almost 1:30 a.m.

That it should also have been a performance of considerable musical-dramatic impact was entirely beyond the call of duty. The quartet of principals—Montserrat Caballé, Josephine Veasey, Jo Vickers and Agostino Farrin—promised much, and delivered in conditions that called for a hazardous but not a hazardous duty bonus. The proof was that the 8,000-plus patrons who packed the amphitheater, wrapped in blankets and other winter gear, were still there at the end to cheer.

It was a superior "Norma" dramatically because, for once, all three corners of the Norma-Adalgisa-Follone triangle were strong. Follone generally passes for being a cardboard figure, not much loved by tenors who reckon the role's difficulties exceed its rewards. Vickers, singing the part for the first time—indeed, it is quite an unexpected part of the operatic forest in which to find him—made the Roman proconsul, torn between conflicting loves and obligations, a character of real substance and a pivotal one in this performance. He acted with intensity and intelligence, and while sensibly avoiding the more perilous top notes, gave generously of his bronze-toned, almost baritone voice.

Strength to Strength

Caballé's limpid, beautifully shaped "Casta Diva" was early assurance that all was well in high Druid vocal circles, but her fiery account of the ensnared Adalgisa—all the while adroitly keeping her billowing costume under control—was the promise of an exceptional evening. Perhaps encouraged by Vickers, aided by Sandro Sequi's sensible stage direction, driven by the elements, or responsive to the huge audience, the Spanish soprano shed her usually placid temperament and moved from strength to dramatic strength.

Veasey, as Adalgisa, was also moving into a branch of the repertoire not generally associated with her career, but she sang it with poise and a rich mezzo tone that she successfully fined down for the "Mira, o Norma" duet.

Ferrin displayed an ample and steady bass voice and struck the appropriate poses for the high priest Crovoso.

In the prevailing circumstances, it is hardly surprising that Giuseppe Patane's music direction was notable more for vigor than subtlety. The orchestral symphonies of the Teatro Regio di Turin sometimes harp their parts clipped to the music stands, and the same thinner chorus seemed to be heading into the wind most of the time.

The production benefited from an almost total absence of scenery of the usual sort—in new costumes the immense theater wall was the backdrop is a far more authentic item of Gallo-Roman culture than Felice Romani's libretto. Sequi's handling of the principals was dramatically sharp and direct, although his marching orders for the chorus were routine, and Fiorella Martini costumes ranged from a striking red for Follone and his sidekick to an understated black number for Caballé, all against an off-white choral background that might have come out of any of Druid wardrobe.

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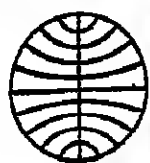
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London 01-44 292
Madrid 241 4200

Manchester 061-627 026
Milan 877 241
Munich 558171
Naples 310030

Nice 872515
Osaka 15000
Paris 225 0290
Prague 02741

Rome 4759641
Stuttgart 290001
Teheran 872051
Turin 340 727

Vienna 329677
Warsaw 260257
Zurich 237704



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—1974— Stocks and				—1974— Stocks and				—1974— Stocks and			
High	Low	Div In 5	P/E	High	Low	Div In 5	P/E	High	Low	Div In 5	P/E
100%	High	Low	Last	100%	High	Low	Last	100%	High	Low	Last

(Continued on Page 16)

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Leak Economic Future Forecast by OECD

By Carl Gewirtz
US, July 23 (AP)—A grim picture of rising unemployment, a rate of inflation, slow economic growth and weak corporate earnings will be chilling the capitalist world this year, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast today. Yet, it may be more than a chill. Citing the numerous losses and uncertainties that any look into the future, OECD says that if anything is a greater likelihood that gloom will be weaker than yet.

The semi-annual Economic Outlook, the secretariat of the 24-nation body states that "by all standards, the prospects would be regarded as a for concern and some uncertainties would be considering to avoid unemployment. The rate of inflation is so that a fairly prolonged cool period is widely recognized necessary." However, it adds "the governments are prepared to accept a major recession heavy unemployment, and it is possible to assume that they follow policies to avoid this, nevertheless, almost six million more—about 6 1/4 per cent—of labor force are expected out of work early next year. U.K. unemployment "can be expected to rise sharply in the 1st half of this year."

How yesterday's market, announced by Chancellor of Exchequer Denis Healey, to alter the outlook for the U.K. economy, said they had not yet had the time to study the proposals but the measures would make "a little difference" to the forecast.

Some Western Loss
The West German economy will suffer less as a large of both work force include migrant workers, but the OECD says that only means an increase in problems in the countries of origin of these workers.

For inflation, the OECD says consumer prices are thought to rise at an annual rate of 10 per cent in the first six months of this year in the seven largest nations—Canada, the United States, Japan, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. best, this may be followed by a 13 per cent of increase in the final six months of the year and a 10 per cent rise in the first six months of next year.

For the United States, the OECD says consumer prices rising at an annual rate of 8 1/4 per cent in the second half of this year and 7 1/2 per cent in the first half of next year. For Japan, increases are 30 1/4 and 15 per cent, respectively. Prices in the U.S. are expected to rise 16 1/2 per cent, in Germany they are climbing 11 1/4 and 4 per cent and in Britain, 9 and 12 per cent.

For the OECD's estimate that the boom in commodity prices "is definitely over" and "will not rise dramatically." But the OECD itself throws doubt on its own forecast by saying that high rates of inflation will be kept going by wage increases and by the power of the dollar. The OECD says that in last year due to inflation, productivity in the United States and Britain is forecast to be this year while in Japan and Canada it is expected to grow little—which means that

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ESB Negotiating With United Aircraft

ESB Inc. is negotiating with United Aircraft Corp. for the purchase of ESB common stock by United. "At materially improved terms compared with the recent tender offer by International Nickel Co. of Canada," ESB says that when "the negotiations are resolved there will be an immediate announcement." International Nickel recently made a tender offer for ESB common at \$28 a share. ESB has opposed the offer, claiming it is "hostile." Inco has filed suit against ESB seeking injunctions against certain "false and misleading" statements by ESB and its president.

Exxon Unit, French Firms in Talks

Esso S.A.F., a subsidiary of Exxon Corp., is negotiating with the state-owned ELF-Repap and Cie. Française des Pétroles on joint exploration ventures in France. An Esso official says "Negotiations have been going on for several months but no agreement has been reached so far." He declined to confirm reports that Esso would finance exploration expenditure in any joint venture with ELF-Repap and Cie.

U.K., Swedish Firms in Accord

The Swedish Match group, of Stockholm, is acquiring a 75 per cent interest in the Weyroc

chipboard manufacturing division of Britain's Wilkinson Match Co. at a cost of \$4,350,000. At the same time Wilkinson will pay Swedish Match \$2,750,000 for 75 per cent interest in its Genoud-Peudor lighter division. Rolf Dehnoff, managing director of Swedish Match, says the company wants to consolidate and concentrate its activities in the chipboard market. "This is our first major investment in the British manufacturing industry, which in itself reflects our confidence despite the current economic uncertainty. It will certainly not be our last," he says.

Shell Reports Nuclear Losses

The Royal Dutch-Shell group's cumulative losses on nuclear development may have reached \$98 million as of the end of the second quarter. The group says it is setting aside an additional \$52 million in its second-quarter accounts. At March 31 the set aside was \$44 million. Royal Dutch-Shell says losses on nuclear contracts had been anticipated in view of the development nature of the business, but it has become necessary in view of the cost increases to re-examine the terms of the contracts. The group says one of its members is a joint partner with Gulf Oil Corp. in General Atomic Co., which is engaged in the design and supply of high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors, advanced nuclear reactors for power stations, and associated fuels.

U.S. Economist Optimistic on Supply, Prices

World Shortage of Raw Metal Ruled Out

By Sara Hansard
WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—There is little danger of a worldwide shortage of basic non-ferrous raw materials needed for industry, an economist told a Senate-Home joint economic subcommittee yesterday.

James Burrows, vice-president of the Charles Rivers Associates research firm in Cambridge, Mass., told the subcommittee on economic growth that known reserves of crucial non-ferrous materials such as bauxite should not run out in the "foreseeable future."

He contended that reportedly dwindling reserves should be discounted because there are more underground metals and minerals than are yet known about.

Mr. Burrows also said that even if the reserves are depleted, which he claimed would not be until at least the next century for some materials, advanced technology would make it possible to extract lower-quality materials in greater amounts than now is being done.

The subcommittee is studying recent price increases of raw materials and the possibility of producer-nation cartels taking over supplies of materials such as oil, bauxite, tin and copper.

Carl Sears, a staff member of the Joint Economic Committee, cited Jamaica's recent tax increases on exported bauxite which drove the price from \$2 to \$12 a ton as an example of such price increases.

He said Jamaica felt compelled

Bank's Rate Cut Spurs N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Prices closed higher on the New York Stock Exchange today spurred by hopes for an easing of bank interest rates and a spate of sharply improved earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.36 points to 797.72. It reached a high of more than 12 at its peak. Advancing issues outnumbered declines about 1,050 to 395.

Volume totaled 12.91 million shares, compared with 9.29 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market opened on a rising note, continuing a surge at the close of yesterday's session. They said speculation that the Federal Reserve has eased its interest rate controls and hopes for a broadening decline in interest pressures aided the rise.

Early in the session the market received a boost, brokers said, when Consolidated Edison Co. reported it voted to pay a cash dividend this quarter after omitting one the previous quarter.

A second bounce occurred in early afternoon when First Pacific Bank of Los Angeles cut its prime rate to 10 3/4 per cent from the prevailing 12 per cent level. New York bankers, however, said the cut was not justified at this time. The market then began to ease until the close.

Con Ed, a volume leader, rose a point to 8 1/2.

Some other utility shares also gained ground in sympathy with the better tone of Con Ed.

Philadelphia Electric rose 3/4 to 11 5/8. Virginia Electric & Power 1/8 to 9 5/8, and American Electric Power 1/4 to 17 1/2. Celanese climbed 2 3/4 to 30 1/2. It boosted the quarterly dividend to 70 cents a share from 60 cents and reported sharply higher operating earnings for the quarter.

St. Joe Minerals closed up 1 7/8 to 36 3/8 after reporting second-quarter net of \$2.33 a share against 93 cents a share a year ago.

Also rising on improved earnings reports were Liggett & Myers ahead 1 1/8 to 25 5/8, Bucyrus-Erie ahead 1 5/8 to 23, Thiokol up 1 1/8 to 15 5/8 and Kennecott ahead 1 3/4 to 33 3/4.

Du Pont climbed 1 to 153 among the chemicals, with Dow Chemical up 1 1/4 to 66 7/8 on higher earnings.

Franklin N.Y. Discusses Sale Of Some Assets to Top Banks

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—In an attempt to raise cash to reduce huge borrowings from the Federal Reserve System, Franklin National Bank officials met privately in Chicago yesterday with representatives of many of the nation's top commercial banks to talk about selling large chunks of the bank's foreign loan portfolio, AP-Dow Jones has learned.

Sitting in on the meeting were "observers" from the Treasury Department.

A spokesman for Franklin New York Corp., parent holding company of the troubled Franklin

Surcharge Voted By Toronto Mart

TORONTO, July 23 (AP-DJ)—Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange voted yesterday by a substantial majority in favor of imposing a temporary surcharge on large-size stock orders.

Last week, the Ontario Securities Commission, which regulates stock commissions in the province, scheduled a public hearing Aug. 7 to decide whether a surcharge is in the public interest.

In Montreal, Montreal Stock Exchange members voted 56 to five to favor implementing a proposed surcharge of 17 1/2 per cent on commission rates for orders over \$20,000.

The exchange said a date for implementation of the surcharge will be established after the proposal has been submitted to the appropriate securities commission in order that it become effective nationally on the same day.

The balance sheet showed that the bank's retained earnings had deteriorated \$84.1 million since the end of 1973. As of June 30, the account was in deficit by about \$44.3 million.

Bonn Disputes OECD Report On Inflation

BONN, July 23 (Reuters)—West Germany today sharply disputed the forecast for its inflation rate issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The international body estimated that price rises in West Germany during the second half of 1974 would be 11 1/4 per cent compared with the 7 3/4 per cent in the first six months.

Bonn's Economics Ministry reacted promptly with a statement terming the estimate "widely excessive." The rate of rise in the cost of living for the rest of this year would not exceed 8 per cent, the ministry said.

Bonn also challenged the OECD's forecast that the rise in prices during 1975 would run at 9 1/4 per cent. The ministry said the increase next year would certainly not be higher than this year but probably somewhat lower.

Con Ed Resumes Dividend Payout On Its Stock

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Consolidated Edison of New York Inc. announced today the resumption of a quarterly dividend on its common stock but at a reduced rate of 20 cents a share.

The nation's largest power utility, Con Ed had been paying a dividend of 45 cents a share each quarter until last April, when it announced that it was omitting the dividend on common stock that would normally have been paid June 15.

The company also announced that earnings in the six months ended June 30 totaled \$99,318,784, or \$1.25 a share, compared with \$92,341,264, or \$1.25 a share, in the same period last year.

Earnings in the latest period include the cumulative effect on last year's earnings of changes in accounting for steam fuel costs totaling \$9.94 million, or 18 cents a share.

Charles Luce, chairman, said the dividend on common stock was resumed based on an improvement in earnings.

He also cited a leveling in fuel costs in the second quarter, a \$50-million reduction in money owed the utility and improved operations at Con Ed's Indian Point \$2-billion nuclear power plant.

In addition, he said the loss of revenues through energy conservation, heavy in the first quarter, have leveled off.

Operating revenues in the six-month period expanded to \$1,139,570,360, compared with \$930,944,357 in the first six months of 1973.

Simon in Talk With French Aide

PARIS, July 23 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon arrived here today on the next-to-last stop of a seven-nation Middle Eastern and European tour assessing world energy and economic problems.

Mr. Simon scheduled a dinner meeting with French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade and a meeting tomorrow morning with Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Alcan Aluminum			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	677.2	415.2	
Profits (millions)	51.5	21.1	
Per Share	1.50	0.92	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,171.5	899.8	
Profits (millions)	90.4	22.9	
Per Share	2.53	1.12	
Boeing			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	968.7	978.4	
Profits (millions)	15.4	14.5	
Per Share	0.37	0.67	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,810.1	1,507.2	
Profits (millions)	36.34	25.19	
Per Share	1.70	1.16	
Burlington Industries			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	817.9	554.3	
Profits (millions)	27.34	22.97	
Per Share	1.01	0.85	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,749.4	1,553.9	
Profits (millions)	79.51	59.4	
Per Share	2.92	2.20	
Celanese			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	510.9	411.0	
Profits (millions)	29.9	30.9	
Per Share	2.08	1.41	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	950.0	793.2	
Profits (millions)	49.0	55.0	
Per Share	3.40	2.40	
Chromalloy American			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	302.3	171.8	
Profits (millions)	7.43	2.83	
Per Share	0.87	0.57	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	582.0	321.3	
Profits (millions)	12.8	11.36	
Per Share	1.14	0.98	
Dart Industries			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	398.8	247.3	
Profits (millions)	19.95	15.7	
Per Share	0.87	0.67	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	587.8	478.8	
Profits (millions)	36.42	26.97	
Per Share	1.59	1.24	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,121.2	1.21	
Kraft			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,072.8	871.0	
Profits (millions)	8.43	24.48	
Per Share	0.34	0.88	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	2,145.5	1,777.9	
Profits (millions)	40.90	51.13	
Per Share	1.47	1.82	
NL Industries			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	431.16	324.4	
Profits (millions)	26.95	14.58	
Per Share	1.12	0.60	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	812.6	618.0	
Profits (millions)	45.62	22.46	
Per Share	1.89	0.93	
Olin			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	361.6	255.3	
Profits (millions)	17.3	9.73	
Per Share	1.47	0.82	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	686.5	499.0	
Profits (millions)	29.4	16.8	
Per Share	2.50	1.42	
Pennell			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	237.99	141.1	
Profits (millions)	37.63	19.3	
Per Share	1.13	0.58	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	453.8	274.1	
Profits (millions)	77.95	38.82	
Per Share	2.34	1.18	
Squibb			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	285.8	210.6	
Profits (millions)	22.71	20.80	
Per Share	0.51	0.46	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	457.3	404.4	
Profits (millions)	38.3	34.39	
Per Share	0.87	0.78	
(*)-Restricted.			
Sterling Drug			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	214.1	190.1	
Profits (millions)	16.65	15.02	
Per Share	0.28	0.26	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	490.5	379.8	
Profits (millions)	37.98	34.07	
Per Share	0.84	0.68	
The New York Times			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	59.95	50.98	
Profits (millions)	6.76	5.78	
Per Share	0.60	0.51	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	191.94	175.4	
Profits (millions)	11.53	9.74	
Per Share	1.03	0.86	
Union Pacific			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	406.4	301.8	
Profits (millions)	39.3	31.5	
Per Share	1.72	1.40	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	773.0	623.0	
Profits (millions)	73.9	56.5	
Per Share	3.24	2.40	
United Aircraft			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	891.9	595.4	
Profits (millions)	39.23	16.86	
Per Share	1.85	1.40	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,713.0	1,134.0	
Profits (millions)	57.15	29.98	
Per Share	3.63	2.61	
Western Airlines			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	123.5	100.8	
Profits (millions)	5.18	4.44	
Per Share	0.35	0.30	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	238.9	194.5	
Profits (millions)	12.89	7.27	
Per Share	0.88	0.50	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	478.0	389.3	
Profits (millions)	24.78	17.8	
Per Share	0.78	0.45	

"Your voice is the best medicine your mother could have."

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"A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think."

Market Summary

July 23, 1974

Most Active—New York

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

Most Active—American

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Dow Jones Industrial	1,174.75	1,170.00	1,172.50	+2.75
Dow Jones Transportation	1,174.75	1,170.00	1,172.50	+2.75
Dow Jones Utility	1,174.75	1,170.00	1,172.50	+2.75

Standard & Poor's

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Standard & Poor's 500	1,174.75	1,170.00	1,172.50	+2.75

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
NYSE Composite	1,174.75	1,170.00	1,172.50	+2.75

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

When is Washington, D.C.

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

MEET ME AT

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

DIAMONDS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

Medium and long term Euro-Currency finance

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

Underwriting of Euro-Bond and Euro-Equity Issues

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Johnson & Johnson	52.00	51.50	51.75	+0.25
Merck & Co.	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Boeing	78.00	77.50	77.75	+0.25
Rockwell International	65.00	64.50	64.75	+0.25
Northrop	55.00	54.50	54.75	+0.25
Lockheed	115.00	114.50	114.75	+0.25
McDonnell Douglas	95.00	94.50	94.75	+0.25

The new currency

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Currency Rates

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 23, 1974

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	162.00	161.00	161.50	+1.00
AT&T	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
General Electric	38.00	37.50	37.75	+0.25
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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

-By Will Weng

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
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	C	F		C	F		
ALGARY	26	58	Clear	MADRID	30	56	Clear
ANTWERP	18	84	Cloudy	MILAN	21	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Overcast	MOSCOW	29	74	Clear
ATHENS	22	73	Unstable	MOSCOW	29	74	Clear
BEIRUT	22	80	Clear	MEXICO	32	73	Clear
BELGRADE	18	80	Rain	NEW YORK	22	11	Showers
BOMBAY	22	73	Clear	NK	29	74	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	62	Overcast	OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	97	Clear	PARIS	28	66	Overcast
BURSA	22	73	Clear	PRAGUE	29	74	Clear
CASABLANCA	26	78	Clear	ROME	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	17	67	Rain	ROME	17	62	Showers
DALLAS	22	73	Clear	STUTTGART	29	74	Clear
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	26	78	Clear
EDINBURGH	15	58	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	23	69	Clear
EL PASO	22	73	Clear	TOYOTA	29	74	Clear
FRANKFURT	24	73	Cloudy	TYNEN	28	73	Clear
GENEVA	22	77	Clear	YAKOTA	23	73	Clear
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	YAKOTA	23	73	Clear
HONOLULU	22	73	Unstable	YAKOTA	23	73	Clear
LA PALMAS	—	—	Unstable	ZURICH	34	75	Cloudy
LYONS	28	84	Clear				
MADRID	29	74	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	24	76	Cloudy				

Yesterday's Readings: U.S. Guards at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.

ADVERTISEMENT

[illegible]

U. of



<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; width: 25px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; width: 25px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0; width: 25px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; width: 25px; height: 25px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> </div>
<p><i>(Answers tomorrow)</i></p>	

Yesterday's | **Question:** BOOTH FOCUS PLACID LOCALE

| **Answer:** *What the street peddler's merchandise*

1944 - SOLD "OUT"

Keith Temple
7-24

I ONLY TOOK ONE OUT OF EACH
YARD SO NOBODY WOULD MISS 'EM.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

WHEN it comes to writing about rock 'n' roll, Wilfrid Mellers is not exactly your basic boogier. His prose runs more like this: "The second strains of Paul McCartney's 'Things We Said Today' hints at the possibility of loss, with a weeping, dramatic descent in triplet rhythm and with rapid but dreamy vocal movements. And then in B flat, for the way of a rich, dominant ninth to E flat; the 'subliminal' kind of which then serves as a kind of Neapolitan cadence dropping back (without the linking dominant) to the grave pentatonic G minor."

This is—one feels it necessary to insist, hardly—not a joke. Prof. Meillers, a professor of music at the University of York, England, has written intelligently and in a very readable style, including one of the very best (although, slightly dated now) histories of American serious and popular music, "Music in a New Found Land." He even has a sense of ironic humor and he knows that lots of people will make fun of his Beatles book—including, no doubt, the four Beatles (or ex-Beatles) themselves.

Why does he write this stuff? Well, first of all, he does not, always. As the title might imply,

happen to be sympathetic to popular musical culture. And, then, is his approach the one possible to this sort of music, or even valid? Can one discuss the written output of given traditions in terms devoid to apply to that tradition? one discuss the music of Beatles—which, for all its odd and similarities to total music standards as serious under the line of "serious" Western musical development as in it—as were some latter-day chamber collectors? Or, on the other hand, can one, while Prof. Meillers' laborious descriptions not exactly wrong, they are very right, either,

Prof. Mellers sets the Beatles into a deliberately legendary, mythical context, one part Melian to one part Jung and Wagner (the title is more suggestive than accurate, actually, since Prof. Mellers thinks of his subjects as eternal innocents rather than as world-weary exemplars of a declining order, as in Wagner's music dramas to which he refers).

Prof. Mellers hears Beatle music as reborn tribal primitivism—not necessarily inferior to Western art music (although he is a bit ambivalent on that) and

Seidl, old-fashioned analysis hardly hurt these songs. It not—answer the more my question of just why this great music—but then again, some kind of analysis of a Beethoven string quartet is similarly short. It may exist world miles removed from the tensely generated between Beatles and their true, adoring audiences. But Prof. Mellers raises some questions well considering and on its own idiosyncratic terms, he has written a book well worth reading.

Mr. Rockefeller is on the sta.
The New York Times.

... The New York Times
This list is based on reports
more than 250 bookstores in 100
units throughout the United States
weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week	Last Week	W
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367		

FICTION	
Waterhip Down, by Richard Adams	7
Jaws, by Peter Benchley	7
Castaways, by Susan Rowland	4
Printer, Tailor, Soldier, Spy by John Le Carre	2
The Fox Club, by Irving Wallace	2
The Dogs War, by Frederick Forsyth	6
The Scare of the Hunter, by Helen MacInnes	1
Barr, by Gore Vidal	4
I Heard the Owl Call My Name, by Margaret Graham	9
My Name Is George Jones, by James Raydon	1

GENERAL

All the President's Men, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward 1
The Gulag Archipelago, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn 2
The American Revolution, by John Alden Saunders 3
Andes Survivors, by Paul Paul Read 4
You Can Profit From a Monetary Crisis, by Harry Browne 5
Pilot Speaking: Media Advertiser 6
Times to Remember, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy 7
The Memory Book, by Mary Karr and Jerry Lucas 8
Thomas Jefferson, by Fawn M. Brodie 9
Working, by Studs Terkel 10
The American Art, by Robert Stuart Magruder 11

By Alan Trusc

Success or failure when contracting for 12 or 13 tricks swings thousands of points. The swings become far greater when the odds are so prohibitive, both in the diagrammed deal from play, during the recent grand nationals in New York is a remarkable ex-

Both sides have an 11-card fit and a nine-card fit. In general it is true that a partnership can do no worse than assume as probable, but this deal is an exception. In the nine-card fit, either East-West or North-South can make all 13 tricks against the wrong opening lead. But if they play in their normal 11-card fit, they will lose the contract.

In the diagrammed auction, East-West pair made a vigo attempt to play in clubs in case of hearts. West underbid by continuing knowing that the bidding would stop at the one level. He raised his partner's hearts just once, with six support, and raised clubs to with only four cards.

Unfortunately this device

First consider South's prospects in spades. If a club is led, the defense can take two tricks. With any other lead, South can draw trumps, discard a club loser on dummy's fifth diamond and make 12 tricks.

Suppose that North plays in

seven diamonds. With all the cards in view, one can see that the best opening lead would be a spade, giving the defense four tricks with a spade ruff, a club to the ace, another spade ruff and a second club-trick. A high club lead by East can bring about the same result with more difficulty.

NORTH		EAST (D)
♠ J863		♠ 42
♥ Q4		♥ A J963
♦ AQ962		♦ 7
♣ 72		♣ 10

WEST		EAST (D)
♠ 4		♠ 42
♥ K108732		♥ A J963
♦ 153		♦ 7
♣ 10		♣ 10

But suppose that East makes the error of leading the heart ace against seven diamonds. Now North can ruff in the South hand, draw trumps and claim his contract. He makes five trump tricks, one ruff and seven spade tricks.

Similarly if East-West plays in hearts, as one would expect, they must make exactly 12 tricks. But in clubs their fate depends on the defense. Against a black-out defense, they make all 13 tricks by

♠ K1033 ♠ AQ964
 SOUTH
 ♠ AKQ10754
 ♥ ---
 ♦ K1084
 ♣ J5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♥	1♠	2♥	3♠
4♥	4♠	5♠	Pass
Pass	5♠	6♠	Pass
Pass	6♠	Pass	Pass

هكذا من الأصل

